



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

| **ETHIOPIA**

LAND ADMINISTRATION TO NURTURE DEVELOPMENT (LAND) MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (M&E PLAN)

JANUARY 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development and was prepared by Tetra Tech.

Prepared by Tetra Tech for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract No. AID-OAA-I-12-00032/AID-663-TO-13-00005, under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC).

Tetra Tech contacts:

Dr. Solomon Bekure, Chief of Party (sol.woldegiorgis@tetrattech.com)
Jack Keefe, Senior Technical Advisor/Manager (jack.keefe@tetrattech.com)
Maria Echevarria, Project Manager (maria.echevarria@tetrattech.com)

Implemented by:

Tetra Tech
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, Vermont 05401
Tel: (802) 658-3890

LAND ADMINISTRATION TO NURTURE DEVELOPMENT (LAND) MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (M&E PLAN)

JANUARY 2014

DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	i
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	ii
1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	1
1.1 THEORY OF CHANGE	2
2.0 MONITORING	5
2.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	5
2.2 DATA COLLECTION	5
2.3 MEASURING CAPACITY.....	5
2.4 DATA MANAGEMENT AND STORAGE.....	6
2.5 DATA QUALITY STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENT	10
2.6 SHARING AND REPORTING PROJECT PERFORMANCE.....	10
3.0 ASSESSMENT.....	13
4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	15
5.0 ANNEXES	17
ANNEX A. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	18
ANNEX B. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS.....	22
ANNEX C. DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FORMAT	76

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-based Organization
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLGE	Community Landholding Governance Entity
COP	Chief of Party
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
ELAP	Ethiopia Strengthening Land Administration Program
ERC	Evaluation, Research, and Communication
FACTS	Foreign Assistance Tracking and Coordination System
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
GPS	Global Positioning System
IR	Intermediate Result
KSA	Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities
LALU	Land Administration and Land Use
LAND	Land Administration to Nurture Development
LOP	Life of Project
LUP	Land Use Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
RF	Results Framework
RFTOP	Request for a Task Order Proposal
SO	Strategic Objective
SOW	Scope of Work
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

1.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Land Administration to Nurture Development (LAND) project is to build on USAID's substantial past investments to improve land tenure security in Ethiopia by working with national and regional governments to improve legal and regulatory frameworks and policies for strengthened land tenure and property rights; build capacity of government land administration and use officials to meet demand for land administration services including land use planning; support Ethiopian universities to train government land administration and use officials and engage in policy analysis of land issues; and clarify and strengthen communal land rights for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to improve linkages between these communities and agricultural value chain market opportunities to empower communities to diversify livelihoods and promote resiliency in pastoral areas. LAND's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan details the methodologies and approaches necessary to track, validate, report, and learn from project interventions. The M&E Plan is designed to provide continuous assessment of results measurements to ensure both learning and accountability.

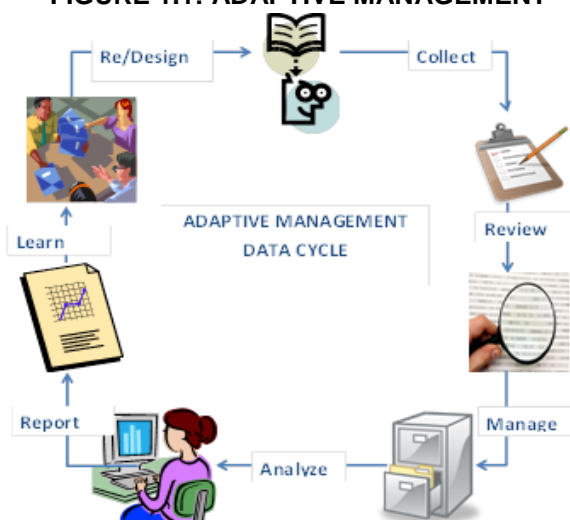
In line with fostering both learning and accountability, Tetra Tech conducts internal Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) to ensure that robust, timely, and reliable data are reported to the client. The LAND team will conduct internal DQAs for each indicator as outlined in Annex B, Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS), following the DQA process described in Annex C. In addition to the internal DQA process, LAND will use adaptive management (see Figure 1.1) to assess:

1. Achievements made toward annual targets;
2. Data collection constraints and weaknesses;
3. How results are impacting women and other vulnerable groups; and
4. Which activities are successful and which activities are producing less-than-anticipated results.

Adaptive management informs and improves project results through a systematic process of review and validation of data collection methods and best practices. This quarterly process will allow the project to discuss the status of activities and the need for any changes to project activities with USAID in order to maximize success.

The successful implementation of the M&E Plan will require regular staff training, oversight, and mentoring to ensure methodological consistency, shared understanding, and comprehension of the roles and responsibilities of all staff in data collection and overall data quality and timeliness. The LAND project's M&E Specialist identifies staff training needs and collaborates with Winrock International's home office specialists to identify informational materials, schedule training, or provide other assistance to ensure outstanding M&E services and responsiveness of the M&E Specialist. LAND's M&E strategy focuses on producing robust evidence to demonstrate the completion of all tasks to achieve the expected outcomes, the resulting completion of all objectives, and evidence that these completed objectives

FIGURE 1.1: ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT



subsequently led to sweeping, sustainable change experienced among targeted stakeholder communities. Accordingly, this M&E Plan employs indicators to represent outputs and outcomes.

LAND will regularly deliver quantitative and qualitative performance data, as well other information as appropriate, to USAID using the quarterly, annual, and final reports. The M&E Specialist will oversee this process, including supervising the timely submission of field data to LAND's home office, carrying out data formatting and report preparation, and ensuring compliance with USAID reporting requirements.

1.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

To achieve its program objectives, LAND will implement activities under four interconnected Components. As represented in Figure 1.2 and in tabular form in Annex A, Logical Framework, the causal logic is as follows:

If legal and policy frameworks at national and regional levels are improved and strengthened; and

If capacity of Ethiopian universities is built to train national and regional land administration officials and engage in analysis of land policies; and

If capacity of land administration and use officials at national and regional levels to deliver land administration services and develop effective land policies is strengthened...

Then an enabling agriculture environment will be improved and market opportunities for increased productivity and income will be expanded (transitional result);

And

If community land rights in pastoral areas are strengthened and community capacity to take advantage of an improved agricultural environment and expanded market opportunities is enhanced...

Then opportunities for pastoral communities to transition livelihoods, and the communities' resiliency to shocks and disasters, will increase.

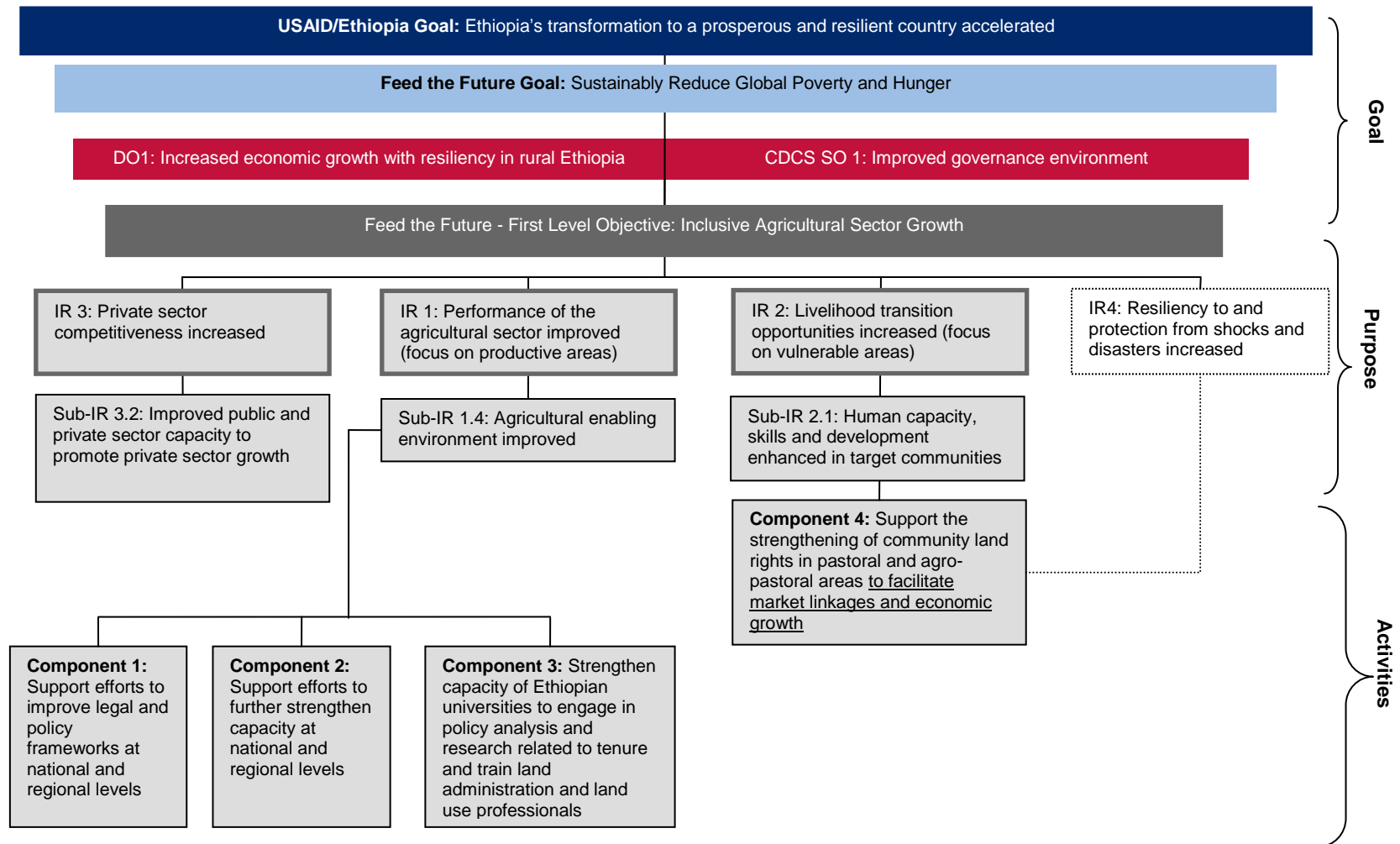
Our theory of change is tied to both USAID/Ethiopia's Results Framework and USAID's Feed the Future framework. LAND contributes directly to three of four Intermediate Results (IR1, IR2, and IR3) from USAID/Ethiopia's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) with indirect attribution to IR4 (represented by a dotted lined box in Figure 1.2) as accumulation of all LAND activities should increase the resiliency to, and production from, shocks and disasters. LAND also contributes to both Development Objective 1, "Increased economic growth with resiliency in rural Ethiopia," and Strategic Objective 1, "Improved governance environment."

LAND's theory of change follows a two-step process. First, LAND's activities under Components 1–3 will improve land laws and policies at the national and regional levels, build capacity of Ethiopian universities to train government land administration and land use (LALU) officials and analyze land policy, and strengthen capacity of government LALU officials to deliver land administration services. The cumulative effect of these activities is to improve land tenure and natural resource security and public and private sector capacity, which, in turn, will improve an agricultural enabling environment providing for increased productivity and income through expanded market opportunities.

Under the second step, demarcation and official recognition of community boundaries and development of community-based participatory land use enforced by local government will increase the agricultural productivity potential of the community's land, thus making it more attractive to investors. Assisting communities to form organizations/community landholding governance entities will provide a mechanism through which communities can be represented to potential investors to negotiate mutually beneficial contracts—creating links between the community and market opportunities (e.g., livestock value chains).

By increasing the agricultural productivity of pastoral landscapes and linking vulnerable communities to market opportunities, LAND will promote livelihood transition opportunities for vulnerable pastoral communities and increase resiliency to climate shocks and disasters.

FIGURE 1.2 LAND RESULTS FRAMEWORK



2.0 MONITORING

2.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

LAND's M&E Plan will measure two levels of indicators stemming from LAND intervention—outputs, and outcomes. Although longer-term impacts are a critical aspect of the project, they are not measured under this M&E Plan. Instead, impacts will be measured by USAID's Evaluation, Research, and Communication (ERC) contractor (see Section 3.0, Evaluation, for more information on impact and evaluation).

Organized according to Component 1–4 and gender considerations, LAND's indicators (presented in Table 1.1) are the outcome of detailed conversations with USAID/Ethiopia, USAID/Ethiopia's M&E contractor Management Systems International, and stakeholders who participated in work planning. Our M&E Plan details performance indicators that link project activities to output and outcomes. Both standard and custom indicators were selected to measure outputs and outcomes. Standard indicators were selected from Foreign Assistance Tracking and Coordination System (FACTS), USAID/Ethiopia's CDCS, and the Feed the Future initiative. Custom indicators allow greater latitude to measure the nuances of the LAND project and bridge any gaps in our approach that are not represented by standard indicators. For purposes of accounting for measurable results of gender equality, we have included a distinct set of indicators that specifically measure how women succeed. LAND also disaggregates all people-level measures by sex (male/female) and other relevant differentiators such as region and rural and urban location. Each indicator in Table 1.1 also has a baseline value (where available) and annual targets. Where relevant and available, justifications and assumptions that informed target development are provided in the specific indicator's PIRS in Annex B. Annex B contains full descriptions of when, where, why, how, and by whom our indicators will be tracked, analyzed, and reported.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION

The dissemination of robust, high-quality, and timely results depends on orderly, systematic, and disciplined data collection. To ensure the validity of indicator data and other information produced and collected, LAND's M&E Specialist will oversee this process. The M&E Specialist, in close collaboration with the Chief of Party (COP) and other members of LAND's technical team, will manage all data collection processes, ensure technical staff understand and carry out their data collection roles and responsibilities, provide specifications for intended deliverables, and oversee LAND's data collection timetable. The LAND Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting Schedule (Table 2.2) illustrates discrete monitoring activities tied to the project work plan. This schedule includes steps for data collection, management, and preparation of quarterly and annual reports. The M&E Specialist, with support from Tetra Tech and Winrock International home office staff, will carry out regular staff capacity-building activities throughout the life of the project (LOP) to ensure consistent, high-quality data collection.

2.3 MEASURING CAPACITY

An integral part of LAND's Component 3 is to strengthen the capacity of universities to deliver training to national and regional LALU officials and conduct policy analysis. Led by LAND's consortium partner Michigan State University, the project will assess existing capacity of Ethiopia's four major universities (Bahir Dar, Haramaya, Hawassa, and Mekelle), the Civil Service College in Addis Ababa, and Technical Vocational Education and Training facilities in the regional states of Amhara, Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray to train land administration officials.

We will quantify the number of officials who benefit from the training and assess sustainability of the training by measuring how well and how often officials use the skills and information transferred through the training in their work.

LAND will measure the following four steps for each land administration official:

1. **Reaction:** The project will measure how participants respond to information transfer. This will be done via post-test evaluation forms, asking the participants to rate the course on quality and understanding of information. (Did they like it? Was the information relevant to their work? Were the messages understandable? Was the teacher/trainer knowledgeable?)
2. **Learning:** This moves from satisfaction to understanding specific knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) gained as a result of the information transfer. Participants will be provided, when possible, with pre- and post-tests to measure improved KSAs on technical content of the training/information provided.
3. **Behavior:** LAND will measure the transfer of KSAs from the theoretical to the practical. Participants will be asked to participate in a follow-up evaluation that assesses the number and type of KSAs being used in the workplace as a result of the program-assisted training. LAND will assess exogenous and endogenous factors that hinder or facilitate KSA transfer.
4. **Results:** What is the impact of the training (as measured by those that were able to successfully “transfer” KSAs)? Is there greater productivity within the organization as a result of this person being trained? How much more productive is the organization (e.g., number of land certification documents processed or number of land use plans produced).

2.4 DATA MANAGEMENT AND STORAGE

LAND will develop a Scope of Work (SOW) and then solicit bids from local contractors to build the project’s management information system (MIS). The MIS ideally will be comprised of an integrated family of products that address the entire analytical process, from planning to data collection to analysis, storage, and reporting. The LAND MIS will utilize tools that can be connected to integrate their different functions and serve as a relational database capable of producing tables, records, and fields, as well as methods for creating, accessing, and modifying them.

Data from field office monitoring and project partners will be collected and transferred to the central project office in a variety of hard copy and digital formats, along with back-up documentation. The M&E Specialist will train project staff and partners to ensure that proper storage methods are used during field data collection and during transfer to the central office. Data storage systems will include security safeguards to prevent physical damage to filing systems and computer equipment, vulnerability from computer viruses or other hardware or software malfunctions, and access by unauthorized personnel. DQAs will include a review of data storage systems and security precautions.

TABLE 2.1. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	Type	Baseline Value	Y1 Target	Yr 2 Target	Yr 3 Target	Yr 4 Target	Yr 5 Target	LOP target
O.1: Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights ¹	Outcome	0	0	10	10	10	0	30
O.2: Number of pre-existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in favor of the protection of the most vulnerable populations and local communities involved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	Outcome FACTS	TBD	10% above baseline	15% above baseline	20% above baseline	30% above baseline	50% above baseline	50% above baseline
O.3: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Outcome FACTS	0	0	10	20	20	10	60
O.4: Number of mutually beneficial collaborative contracts concluded between pastoral communities and private sector investors	Outcome	0	0	0	10	10	10	30
Component 1: Support efforts to improve legal and policy framework at national and regional levels								
1.1: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development (<u>analyzed, drafted, & presented</u> , passed, or being implemented) as a result of USG assistance. (CDCS and FTF)	<u>Output/ Outcome;</u> FACTS Mission	0	0	8	12	10	6	36
1.2: Percent reduction of disputes occurring as a result of changes to the legal and regulatory framework	<u>Outcome</u>	TBD	5% reduction below baseline	10% reduction below baseline	15% reduction below baseline	25% reduction below baseline	45% reduction below baseline	45% reduction below baseline
1.3: Number of consultative and participatory processes conducted	<u>Output</u>	0	30	60	60	30	30	210
Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and in land use planning								
2.1: Person-hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authorities, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights	Output; FACTS	0	126,160	121,400	120,960	108,240	46,080	522,840
2.2: Number of land administration professionals receiving university certification	Outcome	0	0	0	0	35	40	75
2.3: Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and	Output	0	450	300	440	200	0	1,390

¹ Also contributes to USAID/Ethiopia and FACTS indicator "number of households with formalized land"; see PIRS for more information.

Indicator	Type	Baseline Value	Y1 Target	Yr 2 Target	Yr 3 Target	Yr 4 Target	Yr 5 Target	LOP target
awareness of property rights and resource management								
2.4: Number of judges with reported stronger capacity	Outcome	0	0	50	75	75	75	275
2.5: Number of training curricula materials successfully developed	Output	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
2.6: Number of land administration personnel with reported stronger capacity	Outcome	0	0	100	200	200	100	600
Component 3: Strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure and train land administration and land use professionals								
3.1: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of development research	Output; FACTS Mission	0	20	20	10	0	0	50
3.2: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG-supported assessment	Outcome; FACTS	0	0	1	2	2	0	5
Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth								
4.1: Number of pastoral/agro-pastoral communities with land use plans focused on water resources developed through participatory processes	Output; RFTOP	0	0	10	10	10	0	30
4.2: Number of projects/activities conducted by communities that contribute to their land use plans	Outcome	0	0	30	30	30	0	90
4.3: Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated (FTF and CDCS)	Outcome; FACTS Mission	0	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	150,000
4.4: Number of stakeholders participating in consultations to generate participatory land use plans	Output	0	0	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	3,600
4.5: Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance	Outcome; FACTS Mission	0	5	3	3	4	0	10
4.6: Number of pastoral communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors		0	0	5	15	10	0	30
4.7: Number of community landholding governance entities (CLGE) that are operational	Outcome	0	0	10	10	10	0	30
4.8: Number of site profiles completed	Output	0	20	20	20	0	0	60
4.9: Number of studies (e.g., land tenure challenges) and assessments (e.g., customary land and natural resource management law assessments) successfully completed	Output	0	0	4	4	4	0	12
4.10: Number of individuals participating on LAND-sponsored study tours	Output	0	0	12	12	0	0	24
4.11: Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit),	Output;	0	0	20	40	40	20	120

Indicator	Type	Baseline Value	Y1 Target	Yr 2 Target	Yr 3 Target	Yr 4 Target	Yr 5 Target	LOP target
producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	FACTS							
Crosscutting: Gender equality to address land tenure security								
G.1: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (asset, credit, income, or employment)	Output; FACTS Mission	TBD	5%*	15%*	20%*	30%*	40%*	40%*
G.2: Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local levels	Output	0	0	2	2	3	3	1-
G.3: Proportion of women attending degree and certification programs in land tenure and property rights	Output	9%	9%	13%	18%	24%	30%	30%

TABLE 2.2. DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND REPORTING SCHEDULE

Major Steps	FY 2013		FY 2014				FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018	
Quarter:	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Submit Draft/Final M&E Plan			•																	
Establish Baseline		•	•																	
Submit Quarterly Report		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Submit Annual Report		•				•				•				•				•		
Submit Final Program Report																				•
Assess Data Quality				•				•				•				•				•
Review and Update M&E Plan (including internal DQA)			•								•								•	
Performance Assessments										•	•								•	•
Review Internal Performance			•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	
Provide Staff Training/Develop Partner Capacity	•	•				•				•				•				•		
Hold Adaptive Management Meeting		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
LAND Collects Data		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

*= above baseline value

2.5 DATA QUALITY STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENT

To ensure the quality, accuracy, and objectiveness of data submitted to USAID and employed for management purposes, LAND will employ rigorous and systematic internal DQAs to better understand data collection and validity constraints of our indicators. We will use the internal DQA process, supervised by the LAND M&E Specialist, to review limitations to data quality for each of the project's indicators. The timing for the DQAs are specified in their individual PIRS. It should be noted that dates for DQAs have been grouped to the extent possible to create work efficiencies, and they have been timed to ensure that there is sufficient data to review. Our internal DQA process is meant to complement and not substitute USAID's formal DQA—allowing the project to proactively address data validity issues.

LAND's DQA process will be carried out in accordance with USAID's DQA standards to ensure that data are useful for managing for results and credible for reporting. USAID employs five standards to assess the quality of performance data:

- a. **Validity:** Ensuring that data clearly, demonstrably, and fully represent the intended result, outcome, or effect. If proxy data have been used, the proxy must reliably predict the real outcome to be valid. Methodologies must ensure that the possibility of bias (interviewer, respondent, sampling, transcription, etc.) is minimized.
- b. **Integrity:** Adequately structuring and supervising the process of data collection, analysis, and reporting to prevent or detect intentional manipulation of data for personal or political purposes.
- c. **Precision:** Ensuring the data produced can present a dependable understanding of underlying performance by making certain that confidence intervals, margins of error, etc. are acceptably small, and the indicator is detailed enough to inform project managers in planning and decision-making.
- d. **Reliability:** Ensuring that data collection methods produce data that are consistent across evaluators/researcher, across sites, and across time. Data should have clear, consistent direction and methodology to produce high test-retest reliability.
- e. **Timeliness:** Returning data to project managers and USAID fast enough to influence planning and project management decisions. Data received and reported by LAND should be current.

The DQA process is undertaken regularly to evaluate the limitations of all data. Data quality issues related to the above five standards will be noted and reported in the project M&E Plan. Where possible, indicator methodologies will account for, mitigate, or minimize these data quality concerns.

The internal DQA process will serve to identify the effectiveness of data quality improvement strategies and include additional data quality issues observed during project implementation or predicted due to changes in the landscape. A DQA checklist is included as Annex C.

2.6 SHARING AND REPORTING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

As part of the LAND project's quarterly and annual reporting on performance, the M&E Specialist will provide electronic and face-to-face communications to USAID and the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to develop and maintain open and transparent relations with our clients, including presentation of timely state-of-the-art depictions of LAND achievements, success stories, best practices, and lessons learned.

We will use such reporting opportunities to address with USAID progress and take needed corrective actions. Troubleshooting will take place through consultations with key stakeholders and implemented through technical leads in coordination with field implementers. Since LAND includes certain path-breaking work with pastoralists in land tenure and production, it is all the more important that continuous feedback be provided to USAID and our other partners.

Using the adaptive management process, the M&E Specialist will review the data each quarter with project team specialists to ascertain that activities are on-track to meet the objectives, establish whether any changes in the program design are needed to achieve the anticipated outcomes, and determine priorities for management decision-making. The M&E Specialist will also lead the process to identify lessons learned and best practices from these findings, and will work with the project management team to adapt the proposed solutions to evolving conditions throughout the life of the program. M&E feedback mechanisms, including assessment of pilot activities, will inform plans for replication of successful models. The team will use problem-solving approaches and adaptive management to adjust to unexpected outcomes, make strategic decisions, replicate successful approaches, and increase the effectiveness and accountability of the LAND project.

3.0 ASSESSMENT

The roles and responsibilities of those conducting the LAND project's assessments have been discussed and continue to evolve. The ERC contract, held by Cloudburst, will conduct the LAND impact evaluation and collect baseline values. LAND will support ERC with access to the project's output- and outcome-level data, related documents, and staff to develop their evaluation methodology and implement their activities.

To further support true learning and accountability, LAND will conduct a performance assessment in Month 30 (mid-term) and in Month 58 (end line) to assess:

- What has been achieved;
- How the project is being implemented;
- How the project is perceived and valued;
- Are expected results occurring; and
- Other questions pertinent to program design, management, and operational decision-making.

The LAND project will develop a full SOW for both the mid-term and end-line performance assessments to be shared with USAID and ERC to solicit input and feedback. The performance assessments will be conducted using staff resources, and will incorporate both qualitative (key informant interviews and focus groups) and quantitative (mini-polls/post-tests of participants attending LAND trainings and sponsored events) data. The implementation and practice of adaptive management as a key project function will facilitate the performance assessments.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

LAND's M&E Specialist will manage a variety of M&E activities as directed herein, including managing performance, assisting development of SOWs, developing data collection instruments and tools, and familiarizing subcontractors and sub-awardees with monitoring and reporting requirements. LAND's M&E Specialist will lead annual revisions and updates of the M&E Plan and will provide overall guidance and oversight of all M&E activities, including but not limited to supervising primary data collection, participating in semi-annual and annual performance reviews, assessing indicator validity and data quality, updating critical assumptions and data collection protocols, and revising PIRS. However, all LAND project team members are expected to participate in the data collection process. Task leaders are responsible for confirming data for their respective activities through oversight and inspection. Data from LAND activities will be captured by those closest to the actual implementation of our activities and who interact most closely with our beneficiaries—national, regional and kebele land administration officers, and other technical staff. Regular data collection is the responsibility of all staff and partners. This includes all subcontractors and sub-awardees that will be supported in collection and analysis of performance data. The Winrock M&E home office will provide periodic support to the LAND team in M&E Plan design, implementation, and revision. Tetra Tech M&E staff, through the LAND COP, will have final oversight of all M&E activities to ensure technical quality control.

5.0 ANNEXES

ANNEX A. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Activities Outcomes	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
Task 4.3.1	O.1: Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights	Photos of participatory sketch maps, GPS coordinates, mapping outputs, GIS datasets, maps, aerial photos, photos of boundary markers, community land inventories, and government certification documents	There is willingness on the part of communities and the GOE to participate in this activity.
Tasks 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	O.2: Number of pre-existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in favor of the protection of the most vulnerable populations and local communities involved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	Firsthand account (qualitative) from parties in conflict, local community; records possessed by dispute resolvers trained by the project, including customary elders, regional and local land administration officials and mediators	The baseline for this indicator will be rolling and as new conflict arise throughout the life of the project and the LAND team can help to mitigate and/or resolve these conflicts, the baseline will change to reflect these additional data points.
Tasks 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	O.3: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	For physical infrastructure a photograph (time and geo-referenced) as well as supporting documentation as to the development, governance, and operations of the system For practices that are less physically tangible, LAND will interview implementers of the practice to assess effectiveness and efficiency of the new practice	Within our project sites, there is sufficient numbers of these groups to 1) receive assistance (indicator O.2.1) and then have a percentage, 2) apply the new technology and management practices advised by LAND.
Task 4.2.5	O.4: Number of mutually beneficial collaborative contracts concluded between pastoral communities and private sector investors	Contract documents and land office registration records	Consensus can be reached by both parties so that contracts are truly mutually beneficial.
Tasks 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3	1.1: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development, (being passed or implemented) as a result of USG assistance	LAND Policy Tracking Worksheet, informed by government gazette	There is sufficient time to pass and then implement policies, regulations, and administrative procedures. There is willingness on the part of GOE to support passage and implementation of new and improved policies, regulations, and administrative procedures.
Tasks: 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.3.3; 4.3.1; 4.3.2	1.2: Percent reduction of disputes occurring as a result of changes to the	Statistics will be obtained from the land administration officials and judges who	The baseline for this indicator will be rolling and as new conflict arise throughout the life of

Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
	legal and regulatory framework	were trained on the new legal framework and resolve disputes; qualitative information will be obtained from community members and customary dispute resolvers in the pastoral areas where LAND interventions are implemented	the project and the LAND team can help to mitigate and/or resolve these conflicts, the baseline will change to reflect these additional data points. The changes to the legal and regulatory framework do not create an entirely new set of conflicts and disputes
Task 3.1.2	2.2: Number of land administration professionals receiving university certification	Government land office records triangulated by data from universities about how well each participant did in the course Follow up with both universities and participants to assess training material, and ability to transfer this knowledge and application on the job	Land administration professionals will seek out and participate in this program to earn a degree. The course material is appropriate for the land administration officials.
Task 2.3.2	2.4: Number of judges with reported stronger capacity	Judges who received LAND-sponsored training/technical assistance to build their capacity; LAND will triangulate these data with interviews with their colleagues and other peers to assess improved capacity	Judges are responsible to post training follow up to provide data on their perceived increased capacity. The project will triangulate these findings to ensure that their perception is supported by those working with and for them.
Task 2.3.2	2.6: Number of land administration personnel with reported stronger capacity	Land administration officials who received LAND-sponsored training/technical assistance to build their capacity; LAND will triangulate these data with interviews with their colleagues and other peers to assess improved capacity	Land administration officials are responsive to post training follow up to provide data on their perceived increased capacity. The project will triangulate these findings to ensure they are supported by the federal and regional level officials who supervise personnel trained by LAND; and qualitative information from users of land administration services in the pastoral areas where LAND interventions are implemented.
Tasks 3.1.1, 3.2.1	3.2: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG-supported assessment	Records from cooperating universities; project data and activity reports	Universities are eager for increased capacity and will be enthusiastic and proactive participants in this process.
Task 4.3.2	4.2: Number of projects/activities conducted by communities that contribute to their land use plans	Community members and documentation (photographs) of physical implementation of activities	Communities can develop their land use plans in a participatory manner, agree on a suite of community-driven activities and implement those activities to completion before the end of the LAND project.
Task 4.3.1	4.3: Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated	Rural land offices/field project records	There is willingness on the part of communities and the GOE to participate in this activity.

Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
Task 4.2.5	4.6: Number of pastoral communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors	Perceptions of community members and investors; LAND and PRIME project information documenting contract processes; LAND legal review of the provisions contained in the contracts	Pastoral communities and private sector investors are willing to enter into contractual agreement on using land resources.
Task 4.2.5	4.7: Number of community landholding governance entities (CLGEs) operational	Stakeholders (member and beneficiaries) of the CLGE; legal registration of the CLGE if applicable	Community landholding governance entities (CLGEs) are willing to be organized and trained.
Tasks 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3	G.2: Number of laws, policies or procedures adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local level	See Indicator 1.1 above	See Indicator 1.1 above
Outputs			
Tasks 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3	1.1: Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development, (analyzed, drafted, and presented) as a result of USG assistance	LAND Policy Tracking Worksheet, informed by government gazette	The GOE is willing to support and improve policies, regulations, and administrative procedures.
Tasks 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.2.3; 1.3.1; 1.3.2; 1.3.3; 2.2.3; 2.3.3; 4.2.3; 4.3.1; 4.3.2	1.3: Number of consultative and participatory processes conducted	Participants of events- event records.	Communities and local governments agree to hold consultations.
Tasks 2.1.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.3.2, 3.1.2, 3.1.3	2.1: Person-hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authorities, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights	Participants of training	Based on pilot site identification and other unknown variables at this time, numbers may need to be adjusted.
Tasks 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 2.3.3, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.2.6	2.3: Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and resource management	Participants of events	The people will use the information they have gained at these events to make informed decisions.
Tasks 2.3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.3	2.5: Number of training curricula materials successfully developed	Curricular material	Current curricula will need to be updated/modified. The new curricula developed will be used by the universities to increase the capacity of land administration officials.
Task 3.2.2	3.1: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of development research	Project grants and financial records	It is hoped that some research will be available before the end of the project for beneficiaries and LAND/ERC to assess the efficacy and sustainability of that research.
Task 4.3.2	4.1: Number of pastoral/agro-pastoral communities with land use plans focused on water resources developed through participatory processes	Land use plans from pastoral/agro-pastoral communities	A majority of community members actively participated in and contributed to development of this plan.

Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Assumptions
Task 4.3.2	4.4: Number of stakeholders participating in consultations to generate participatory land use plans	LAND and partner activity reports pertaining to participatory land use planning processes	All participatory consultations that support the development of land use plans (Indicator 4.1) will be counted and submitted to USAID.
Task 4.2.3	4.5: Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance	Participants at these events The events are the metric to be counted, however, LAND will also (to the extent possible) report out the sex and location of event participants to better understand who is attending	These events are publically advertised with sufficient time prior to the event to ensure everyone in the community had the opportunity to attend. Events will not be held at times that would exclude participation of community members (i.e., women).
Task 4.1.2	4.8: Number of site profiles completed	Technical and activity reports	Sites for profile preparation are identified and agreed by stakeholders.
Tasks 1.1.3; 4.1.2; 4.2.3	4.9: Number of studies (e.g., land tenure challenges) and assessments (e.g., customary land and natural resource management law assessments) successfully completed	Technical and activity reports	Study topics are agreed and customary leaders are willing to discuss customary laws and practices
Tasks 4.2.4	4.10: Number of individuals participating in LAND-sponsored study tours	Study tour participants and project document	Appropriate government officials and community members to transfer knowledge and international experience about recognizing community land rights and participatory land use planning are identified and available to participate in the study tour..
Task 4.2.5	4.11: Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance	Technical and activity reports	These groups are receptive to assistance, and groups already exist at our pilot sites.
Task 4.2.5	G.1: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (asset, credit, income, or employment)	Women who participate in LAND activities	With the skills, knowledge, and information resulting from project assistance, the women will be able to use what they have learned to improve their economic conditions (i.e., exogenous factors like lack of opportunity, family pressures, and gender bias do not negatively influence their ability to succeed).
Tasks 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3	G.2: Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted or proposed to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local level	LAND Policy Tracking Worksheet, informed by government gazette	The GOE is willing to support and improve policies, regulations, and administrative procedures.
Tasks 3.1.2	G.3: Proportion of women attending degree and certification programs in land tenure and property rights	Sign-in sheets, photographs from female participants	Female participants are committed and interested in attending this training. Those that attend all days of training will be counted for this result.

ANNEX B. PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Indicator O1.: Number of pastoral communities with demarcated and certified land rights	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Communities will self-define, and the definition will require government recognition. Demarcated and certified land rights are rights adjudicated by the government to an area of land that has been mapped according to government standards and specifications and adjudicated according to official government procedures.</p> <p>This indicator will also contribute to USAID/Ethiopia's indicator "number of households with formalized land," as LAND will also be counting the number of households in these communities.</p> <p>LAND will identify two large pastoralist systems (each system may contain between 3,000 and 6,000 households and cover an area up to 60,000 hectares) in each of the three target regions. Each system may then be subdivided in up to 5 community sub-sets, bringing the total number of pastoral communities in each region to 10 and the total number under the project to 30.</p> <p>This is an outcome indicator. This is a contract -requested indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Communities [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Region and Sub-region [Afar, Amhara, etc.] and sex of individuals within the communities.</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator partially affirms the effectiveness of the project in systematically registering and formalizing, and legally clarifying, the status of rural land Ethiopia, using participatory, community-based land inventory methods. The indicator specifically addresses the status of community rights to pastoral land where conflict and legal ambiguity are more common.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: LAND's Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist, Land Administration Specialist, and/or field office/sub-contractor will regularly (at least monthly) observe and monitor the demarcation process and interview local government officials and community leaders about progress made to complete the demarcation process. The information will be documented in technical reports kept at the project office in Addis Ababa. The M&E Specialist will review the documentation and verify it through routine field site visits. Completion of the demarcation process will be documented in the government issued certification document.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with technical reports assessing the process and progress updates contained in quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Photos of participatory sketch maps, GPS coordinates, mapping outputs, GIS datasets, maps, aerial photos, photos of boundary markers, community land inventories, land use plans, and government certification documents</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly (starting in Year 2).</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration Specialist, Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist, field office staff</p>	

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014 Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015 Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Technical team will analyze data to assess progress toward completing the certification process. The M&E Specialist will monitor for frequency and quality of technical team's reports. Presentation of Data: Progress reports and official documents demonstrating demarcation have been completed. Review of Data: The M&E Specialist will review both the quality of mapping data and the quality of our data reporting progress quarterly. Reporting of Data: Quarterly (starting in Year 2)			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Project intervention will be planned at the pastoralist system level. Such a system may be comprised of between 3,000 to 6,000 households and cover an area of up to 60,000 hectares. LAND will identify two pastoralist systems in each of the 3 regions. It is anticipated that based on community requests and opportunities for linking enhanced and demarcated community rights to market linkages, a system may be further sub-divided into 5 smaller community sub-sets resulting in up to 10 communities with demarcated and certified land rights. Other Notes: The table below contains <i>annual</i> targets and <i>annual</i> actual results. These are not cumulative counts.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	10		
2015/16	10		
2016/17	10		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Indicator 0.2: Number of previously existing land and natural resource-based conflicts resolved in favor of the protection of the most vulnerable populations and local communities involved in areas receiving USG assistance for land conflict mitigation	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): In areas where programming relates to dispute resolution training and related activities, a baseline of pending land conflicts will be taken prior to project activities, and the number of conflicts that are resolved during the course of the project will be noted.</p> <p>Land and natural resource based conflicts are defined as disputes between two or more parties that require the adjudication by a third party and pertain to one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping or contradictory claims over a particular area of land, • Disputes over the authority to assign property or adjudicate disputes in a particular area, • Disputes related to inheritance or other transfers of land, • Violation of property rights, such as unauthorized access or use, damage, etc. • Unauthorized encroachment onto land designated for other purposes such as livestock corridors, protected areas, etc. <p>LAND recognizes the pastoral community in Ethiopia as a vulnerable population.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Conflicts Resolved [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Location</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator will enable LAND, USAID/Ethiopia and the Government of Ethiopia to determine the effectiveness of interventions to demarcate community land rights and prepare participatory land use plans to reduce conflict between pastoral communities over access to natural resources and land. Reduced conflict will also increase opportunities to link vulnerable pastoral communities to investment opportunities and diversify livelihoods.</p> <p>Baseline Value: TBD</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Interviews and focus groups with parties in conflict. , Triangulated by review of regional government, tribunal and court records outlining the process of resolution and mitigation.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with technical reports assessing the process and progress updates contained in quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Firsthand account (qualitative) from parties in conflict, local community local community; records possessed by dispute resolvers trained by the project, including customary elders, regional and local land administration officials and mediators.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: LAND Property Rights Lawyer, Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist and M&E Specialist.</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2015</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): In many contexts, there are multiple levels at which conflicts are adjudicated, many of which are informal. As a result, rather than relying on government or court records, attention LAND will be devoted to identifying the relevant authorities on a case-by-case basis so that data can be collected at all appropriate levels.</p> <p>Relevance: Being from a vulnerable population does not automatically entitle correctness in conflict situations. There may be cases where the vulnerable population is the driver of a two party conflict.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: LAND will seek to mitigate and resolve conflicts that results in all parties being satisfied with the final outcome. LAND will carefully assess the roles of vulnerable populations and communities within the conflict dynamic to ensure that are not further marginalized, however a successful outcome will be sought where all parties are happy with the final outcome.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Progress reports and official documents demonstrating conflict mitigation and resolution will be synthesized and analyzed to provide quantitative data against this indicator as well as qualitative data including but not limited to frequency on types /categories of conflicts, statistics on demographics of parties of conflict, and areas of conflict. .

Presentation of Data: Quantitative data against this indicator will be provided to USAID semi-annually along with qualitative data including but not limited to frequency on types /categories of conflicts, statistics on demographics of parties of conflict, and areas of conflict.

Review of Data: The M&E Specialist will review both the quality of mapping data and the quality of our data reporting progress quarterly.

Reporting of Data: Semi Annually

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: At this time the baseline for this indicator is TBD. As part of the project's Site Profiles, LAND will collect data on current land conflicts within and which straddle communities. Data from the Site Profiles will provide baseline data for this indicator. LAND also realizes that new conflict may arise during the life of the project and that the baseline for this indicator will be a rolling baseline. A rolling baseline is defined as a baseline that is adjusted as new data is gathered / produced to reflect changes in the operating environment.

Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 50% above the baseline value

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	10% above baseline		
2014/15	15% above baseline		
2015/16	20% above baseline		
2016/17	30% above baseline		
2017/18	50% above baseline		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Indicator O.3: Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Total number of private enterprises (processors, input dealers, storage and transport companies) producer associations, cooperatives, water users associations, fishing associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those focused on natural resource management, that applied new technologies or management practices in areas including management (financial, planning, human resources), member services, procurement, technical innovations (processing, storage), quality control, marketing, etc. as a result of USG assistance in this reporting year.</p> <p>Since these groups may be applying new technologies or management practices incrementally over time, only count those changes applied in this reporting year as a result of the USG project. Application of a new technology or management practice by the enterprise, association, cooperative or CBO is counted as one and not as applied by the number in their employees and/or membership. For example, when a farmer association incorporates new corn storage innovations as a part of member services, the application is counted as one association and not multiplied by the number of farmer-members.</p> <p>Any technology that was first adopted in a previous year should not be included. Technologies to be counted here are agriculture-related technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (e.g. carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture). Relevant technologies include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical and physical: New land preparation, harvesting, processing and product handling technologies, including biodegradable packaging • Biological: New germ plasm (varieties, breeds, etc.) that could be higher-yielding or higher in nutritional content and/or more resilient to climate impacts; affordable food-based nutritional supplementation such as vitamin A-rich sweet potatoes or rice, or high-protein maize, or improved livestock breeds; soil management practices that increase biotic activity and soil organic matter levels; and livestock health services and products such as vaccines; • Chemical: Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides sustainably and environmentally applied, and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies; • Management and cultural practices: sustainable water management; practices; sustainable land management practices; sustainable fishing practices; Information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information for planning disaster risk strategies in place, climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, and natural resource management practices that increase productivity and/or resiliency to climate change. IPM, ISFM, and PHH as related to agriculture should all be included as improved technologies or management practices <p>Significant improvements to existing technologies should be counted</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Applied new technologies or management practices [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New (the entity applied the targeted new technologies/management practices for the first time during the reporting year) • Continuing (the entity applied the targeted new technologies/management practices in a previous year and continues to apply them in the reporting year) • Producer Organizations • Water User Associations • Trade & Business Associations • Community-Based Organizations • Private Enterprises • Women's Organizations <p>Justification & Management Utility: LAND's interventions in pastoral areas are intended to link demarcated and enhanced community rights to market opportunities. To increase the availability of market opportunities, LAND will support development of participatory land use plans that will increase the agricultural productivity potential of pastoral land. An increase in the number of enterprises, organizations, and associations employing new technologies or management practices advances LAND's efforts to support increased agricultural productivity of pastoral lands.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
<p>Data Collection Method: Private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and community-based organizations (CBOs) follow up by project technical staff and M&E Specialist. We will have an ongoing relationship with these entities; however, at least semi-annually we will follow up with these groups to assess application and adopting of new technologies and management practices.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually (annual report as well as quarter 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 Quarterly Reports)</p> <p>Data Source(s): For physical infrastructure a photograph (time and geo-referenced) as well as supporting documentation as to the development, governance, and operations of the system. For practices that are less physically tangible, LAND will interview implementers of the practice to assess effectiveness and efficiency of the new practice.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: semi-annually</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration Specialist, Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist and M&E Specialist.</p>			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2015</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Double counting for entities that adopt more than one new management practice or/and technology a year.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: LAND will only count the entity once per reporting year, even if multiple technologies or management practices are applied. For those entities that do apply multiple technologies and/or management practices, LAND will provide in our annual reports the number of new technologies and/or management practices per entity.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: LAND will analyze what new management practice / technology is working, where, by whom, and why.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitatively to show achievement against indicator targets as well as qualitatively to support this result. Qualitative data could include but not be limited to the number of people that apply a specific management practice/technology, where these are occurring, the frequency of application between all beneficiaries, and constraints to application.</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly by M&E Specialist.</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Annually</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline for the indicator is zero.</p> <p>Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 6</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	10		
2015/16	20		
2016/17	20		
2017/18	10		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Indicator O.4: Number of mutually beneficial collaborative contracts concluded between pastoral communities and private sector investors	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The LAND project team will assist in the formation of community landholding entities and provide training on group ownership models. These entities will act on behalf of the community in relations with investors, i.e., contracting for sale of livestock and other agricultural products and possibly leasing of community land to non-community members for commercial purposes. Mutually beneficial contracts concluded are defined as contracts that are voluntarily agreed to by both pastoral communities and private sector investors, with full knowledge of the content of the contracts, and that are have full force and binding effect under the laws of Ethiopia. Mutually beneficial from the community's perspective means the entity representing the community did so with the community's consent and acted in an open and transparent manner to obtain the terms that would benefit the community as a whole and all members shared the benefits of the contract according the sharing arrangements the community agreed internally.</p> <p>The indicator will measure the number of mutually beneficial contracts that are concluded as a result of project activities. The contracts will clearly describe the anticipated benefits to each of the parties, as well as the mutually agreed period of the contract; the clearly demarcated boundaries and area of the land to be leased; a process for resolving disagreements or conflicts between the parties; a process to amend, extend, or terminate the contract; and other conditions and requirements that the parties have agreed. The contracts will be prepared in the local language of the pastoral community associations and translated into other languages as needed.</p> <p>This is an outcome indicator. This is a Contract -requested indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Number of contracts concluded</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Pastoral community, private sector investor, region</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: The number of contracts concluded demonstrates that there is a legal process through which communities can engage with the private sector to increase the productive capacity of the land. Registration of the leasing contracts by the regional land offices also demonstrates recognition of the pastoral communities' land and resource tenure rights and their right to engage in leasing transactions, while retaining their ownership/tenure rights.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Copies of concluded contract documents will be obtained by field project offices and provided to the project office in Addis Ababa for storage. Copies of any amendments to the original contracts will also be obtained by regional field staff and provided to the Addis Ababa office. LAND will also interview a sample of community members to ensure that the contracts are perceived by the communities to be "mutually beneficial."</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Contract documents and land office registration records</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly (starting in Year 4)</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Lawyer, Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist and M&E Specialist</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2016</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Attribution: PRIME is responsible for bringing the parties together and creating conditions for making a deal. LAND will support an investment-enabling environment and help build capacity of the community to act with investors and prevent community elites from capturing all the benefits of the deal (see PIRS O.3.1 for similar data collection/attribution/validity constraints).</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: As mentioned above, the attribution of this indicator to the LAND project is weak to non-existent. We will work with PRIME to access their data; however, these results do not indicate LAND's success in meeting its goal and objectives.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: May 2017</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Regional field coordinators will track the number of contracts that have been concluded. The M&E Specialist will verify the field count through routine monitoring site visits. The qualitative data from community members will be assessed in relation to the quantitative results of this indicator. If a majority of the community doesn't feel these contracts are "mutually beneficial," LAND will work with USAID and both parties of the contract to identify potential and/or real points of contention.

Presentation of Data: Numerical data tabulated by community association, private sector investor, and region

Review of Data: Land Lawyer will review contract documents.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly (starting in Year 4)

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The table below contains *annual* targets and *annual* actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The life of project target for this indicator is 10.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	0		
2015/16	10		
2016/17	10		
2017/18	10		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

<p style="text-align: center;">LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</p>
<p>Program Area: Component 1: Support efforts to improve legal and policy framework at national and regional levels Indicator: 1.1 Number of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development (analyzed, drafted, presented, passed, or being implemented) as a result of USG assistance</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Standard Definition: These are five different indicators, each measuring a successive stage in the progression from analysis to implementation.</p> <p>Number of agricultural enabling environment policies/regulations/administrative procedures in the areas of agricultural resource, food, market standards and regulation, public investment, natural resource or water management, and climate change adaptation/mitigation as it relates to agriculture that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1: Underwent the first stage of the policy reform process: analysis (review of existing policy/regulation/administrative procedure and/or the proposal of new policy/regulation/administrative procedure) • Stage 2: Underwent the second stage of the policy reform process: public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure; • Stage 3: Underwent the third stage of the policy reform process: policies were presented for legislation/decrees to improve the policy environment for smallholder-based agriculture; • Stage 4: Underwent the fourth stage of the policy reform process: official approval (legislation/decrees) of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by relevant authority; and • Stage 5: Completed the policy reform process: implementation of new or revised policy/regulation/administrative procedure by the relevant authority. <p>This indicator measures GOE land use policies, laws, decrees, and regulations in process at the national and sub-national levels that have been drafted and publicized for the purpose of stakeholder consultations. Land use policies may include laws as well as formalized procedures, policy documents, decrees, clarifications/revisions, and policy amendments. Of specific focus to LAND will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended provisions to federal LALU Proclamation No. 456/2005 • Amended provisions to the Federal Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes & Payment of Compensation 455/2005 • 1 federal regulation on registration and cadastral survey • 1 federal regulation on the registration and licensing of surveyors • 6 regional rural lands registration and survey regulations developed • 3 regulations on community-based natural resource management (Oromia, Afar, and Somali regions) • Amended provisions to 6 regional state LALU proclamations • Amended provisions to 6 regional state LALU regulations and guidelines including regional expropriation, valuation, and compensation • 1 federal land use policy • Up to 8 regional land use policies. <p>In order to transition from Stage 2 to Stage 3, it is required that the policy measure be submitted for stakeholder feedback. GOE policy measures will be subject to three types of stakeholder participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A presentation of the policy member to focus groups of citizens that are of special concern to the project and the GOE, including women, landless people, and clan chiefs and elders • A technical review of the policy measure by lawyers, land administrators, policy experts, etc. • A final review by concerned ministries, offices and agencies within the GOE. <p>The technical review and focus group discussions will occur earlier on in the revision process, and after all feedback has been incorporated, the government review will follow, constituting a second round of revision.</p> <p>Policy measures are disaggregated as “sub-national” if they are passed by one regional state or any one jurisdiction smaller than that. Policy measures are “national” if proposed/approved by a federal entity. A piece of legislation passed separately by two regional states shall count as two sub-national policies even if the legislation is identical. As a sub-set of this indicator, LAND will also measure: <i>Number of improvements in laws and regulations affecting property rights of the rural poor prepared for enactment with USG assistance</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of improvements in the policy environment surrounding land rights for economically vulnerable segments of the population accomplished through USG assistance that are prepared for enactment by the appropriate government entity/entities. “Prepared for enactment” means that a law is fully researched, analyzed, consulted, and drafted and requires only passage or government approval as appropriate.</p>

Improvements in laws and regulations may take the form of laws, decrees, proclamations, or formal government policies, whether those instruments amount to new regulation or amendment/modification of existing regulation.

An “improvement” has the following characteristics:

- It is a change to an existing law, policy, or regulation. Possible sources of this change include but are not limited to legal amendment, modification, or revision of the law itself (including through new legislation); a favorable legal precedent or judicial interpretation established in a legal setting; or the establishment, closure, or adjustment to a loophole or exception whether by legislative process or executive decree or fiat. If no legal policy exists to address a problem and one is drafted, this may also be counted as an improvement.
- It affects poor and economically vulnerable residents including at least one of the following: rural smallholders, food insecure households (as per Ethiopian government), and marginalized groups (female property owners, pastoralists, or ethnic minorities). It is not required to solely affect these groups and may be a nationwide policy.
- For one or more of the groups listed above, the change has effects potentially including but not limited to:
 - a. Reducing the administrative burden inherent in the land registration process, including by reducing registration fees, reducing the paperwork, reducing paperwork processing times, reducing travel times/localizing the process, or relaxing burdens of proof *where* the burden of proof contained requirements that were unfairly burdensome for the poor (photo ID requirements, deeds or titles, land surveys at owners’ expense, etc.)
 - b. Codification in formal law of accepted traditional norms regarding property rights, allowing for formal titling and registration of land transferred under traditional mechanisms and converting land owned under traditional mechanisms to formal ownership
 - c. Elimination of de facto or de jure obstacles to property rights for the poor, such as laws barring, or interpreted as barring, transfer of land rights from or to women, expensive title transfer fees, provisions that permit forcible buyouts of land or property by non-government actors
 - d. Lowering of barriers to assertion of property rights in a legal setting, including reducing filing fees and court charges, legal assistance, relaxed standards for demonstrating and counteracting land encroachment or theft, increased protection from expropriation, etc.

This is both an output (analyzed, drafted, and presented) and an outcome (passed or being implemented) indicator. This is a contract -requested indicator. This is a USG standard indicator.

Unit of Measure: Policies [Number of]

Disaggregated by: Stage of development [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], Policy Type [National, Sub-National]; Sector [Agricultural sector-wide (Land Tenure, policy and reform), other]

Justification & Management Utility: Incomplete, vague, or conflicting provisions in LALU legislation weakens tenure and hinders individuals and communities from deriving economic benefits from their landholdings. Additionally, up to 80% of regional land disputes are linked to ambiguities and inconsistencies in federal and regional law according to data from ELAP.

Baseline Value: 0

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: For laws that are of interest to LAND, a Policy Tracking Worksheet will be employed to record key information and facilitate recordkeeping. Planned policies, plans, strategies, and other support will be outlined in work plans and internal documentation with expected timeframes for completion. Data will be collected by the LAND team from the government gazette.

Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.

Data Source(s): LAND Policy Tracking Worksheet, informed by government gazette

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Data acquisition will be an ongoing process. As policy measures are noted/reported by the GOE and field partners, appropriate information will be added to the worksheet.

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: M&E Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Validity: Quality of consultative process not represented by this indicator. Indicator does not fully measure length of consultative period, level of access, or whether stakeholder responses were seriously collected and incorporated into the project plan.

Precision: Possible lack of clarity on how many policies or pieces of legislation multiple interconnected regulations

may represent.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: A disaggregation has been added to estimate the size of the stakeholder audience consulted. The project team will document the consultative process, including stakeholder input.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: A methodology may be counted *once* for each of the three above-defined milestones (Stage 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) that it reaches, regardless of whether these milestones are reached in the same, consecutive, or non-consecutive reporting periods. For example, if a policy measure reaches Stage 1 and Stage 2 in Q1, it may be counted under each disaggregate in Q1, whereas if Stage 1 was reached in Q1 and Stage 2 in Q2, these should be reported for each quarter. Each indicator should only be counted *one time per disaggregate* even if that stage continues into a new reporting period.

Presentation of Data: The indicator table below should include the number of policy measures of interest to LAND drafted and adopted in each reporting period. Because of diminished reliability and more difficult monitoring, measures “revised” will be tracked for evaluation and adaptive management purposes but will not be reported. A graphical demonstration (Gantt chart) will accompany this indicator to summarize and explain the development of each individual methodology. Where possible, dates and descriptions of the types of stakeholder consultations that occurred should also be appended for evaluation and verification purposes.

	Policy	Regulation	Administrative Procedures
Analysis (Stage 1)			
Consultation (Stage 2)			
Presented for Legislation (Stage 3)			
Official Approval (Stage 4)			
Implemented (Stage 5)			

Review of Data: LAND will collect supplemental information drawn from legislative proceedings, GOE policy memos, official decrees, published laws and regulations, draft strategy plans, signed agreements, and advocacy groups’ reports and communications for the purpose of verification. Returning to the source documents will permit LAND to demonstrate accuracy of data, provide clarity and scope of the policy measures under evaluation, and facilitate evaluation.

Reporting of Data: Progress against indicator targets should be included in quarterly reports.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The table contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The table below counts policy measures reaches Stage 3. We will track all stages including Stages 4 and 5 although those are largely outside our control, and report successes on these on a quarterly basis; however, the point for which data for this indicator is reported to USAID as a “success” is Stage 3. The life of project target for this indicator is 36.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	8 (Stage 3)		
2015/16	12 (Stage 3)		
2016/17	10 (Stage 3)		
2017/18	6 (Stage 3)		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 1: Support efforts to improve legal and policy framework at national and regional levels	
Indicator: 1.2: Percent reduction of disputes occurring as a result of changes to the legal and regulatory framework	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Gaps, omissions and contradictory provisions in federal and regional land proclamations and between these land proclamations and relevant provisions in the Civil Code and laws governing families and marriage are a significant source of disputes in Ethiopia. Previous legal assessments have identified the specific gaps, omissions and contradictory provisions in the relevant laws.</p> <p>Changes in the legal and regulatory framework refer to specific changes in the law and regulatory framework enacted to remedy these deficiencies.</p> <p>Reduction in disputes refers to the number of existing disputes that are resolved because of the changes and an estimate of the disputes that will not emerge because of the changes.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Reduction on disputes occurring [Percentage of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Legal provision and location</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Gaps, omissions and contradictory provisions in legal and regulatory frameworks that give rise to dispute clearly indicate the need for improved legal and policy frameworks. The extent to which changes and revisions to the relevant legal provisions reduce disputes provides a clear indicator of legal and regulatory improvements.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Interviews and focus groups with parties in conflict. These focus groups will be done as part of Indicator O.1.2. However this indicator, a sub-indicator of O.1.2. will further investigate how changes in the legal and regulatory framework helped to minimize and reduce conflict. LAND will also obtain data from judges, land administration officials and traditional dispute resolvers who participate in LAND trainings; as well as observation and documentation of dispute resolution in locations included in LAND interventions in pastoral areas.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with technical reports assessing the process and progress updates contained in quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Firsthand account (qualitative) from parties in conflict, local reports,</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Lawyer, Pastoral Land Specialist, M&E Specialist</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): It is not possible to know at a national level the number of disputes arising because of deficiencies in the legal and regulatory frameworks. Estimates can only be extrapolated from the limited geographic assessments completed. Disputes are multi-dimensional. While ambiguity in the law may be one dimension to the dispute, others may have more relevance to ultimate resolution, making it difficult to determine attribution and estimate the extent to which the changes will reduce the likelihood that such disputes will not arise in the future because of the changes.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Qualitative data will be obtained from judges, land administration officials and customary dispute resolvers to assess the extent to which the changes assisted them to resolve the dispute. This information will be disaggregated by legal provisions and location to better understand which changed law and legal provision contributed to the resolution.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: Data will be collected by trainers and regional coordinators in the field and analyzed by the Land Lawyer and STTA consultants to determine which laws and provisions were cited by the dispute resolvers as most relevant to assisting them resolve the dispute.</p>	

Presentation of Data: Quantitative against indicator targets supported with qualitative data, including but not limited to the regional law and specific legal provision and position of the person resolving the dispute (judge, land administration official, customary dispute resolver).

Review of Data: The Land Lawyer and M&E Specialist will review the data and compile statistics

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline for this indicators is TBD. As with indicator O.2 as part of the project's Site Profiles, LAND will collect data on current land conflicts within and which straddle communities. Data from the Site Profiles will provide baseline data for this indicator. LAND also realizes that new conflict may arise during the life of the project and that the baseline for this indicator will be a rolling baseline. A rolling baseline is defined as a baseline that is adjusted as new data is gathered/ produced to reflect changes in the operating environment.

Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 25% above baseline value

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	5% reduction below baseline		
2014/15	10% reduction below baseline		
2015/16	15% reduction below baseline		
2016/17	25% reduction below baseline		
2017/18	45% reduction below baseline		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Program Area: Component 1: Support efforts to improve legal and policy framework at national and regional levels
Indicator 1.3: Number of consultative and participatory processes conducted
DESCRIPTION
<p>Precise Definition(s): Consultative and participatory processes include but are not limited to technical workshops, presentation of draft laws and stakeholder meetings that are facilitated or otherwise supported by LAND to achieve its programmatic objectives of strengthening the legal and regulatory framework governing land through consultative processes and building community and local government capacity to demarcate and certify community land rights, form community organizations/community landholding government entities develop participatory land use plans and link communities to market opportunities.</p> <p>“Participation” is defined as the physical presence of the stakeholder in the consultative event. A precise methodology for measuring presence will be developed by LAND staff and may be specific to a given type of event. The definition of participation will ensure that the participant counted is present for a significant proportion of the total time of the event and that they are afforded the opportunity for free and fair participation. LAND’s Gender Specialist will participate in the development of this definition to ensure that the resultant process permits (both practically and culturally) the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Consultative /Participatory Process [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Location, type of stakeholders participating in the events (i.e. government officials, local leaders/elders, NGO/CSO representatives, etc.)</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Access to LAND is essential to the livelihoods of millions of Ethiopians. The most effective way to improve the country’s legal and regulatory frameworks governing land is to involve and consult with stakeholders throughout the process to ensure the improvements are responsive to need and do not have unintended impacts. LAND interventions in pastoral areas are largely experimental and present risk. It is essential that participatory and consultative processes are employed to ensure stakeholder buy-in and support from program interventions to ensure they are properly designed and to mitigate risk.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Data Collection Method: Sign-in sheets, photographs (time stamped and geo-referenced), copy of material provided at the event (i.e. agenda,) key informant interviews with selected participants pre and post event.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Participants of events- event records.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as events occur.</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Lawyer, Land Administration Specialist and Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Data will be collected per event that also outlines the sex, affiliation (i.e. CBO representative, local government representative, etc.) and youth participation at these events. These data along with the qualitative data collected by LAND’s M&E Specialist pre and post event will provide better nuance and context to this indicator.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitative against indicator targets supported with qualitative data including but not limited to demographic and affiliation breakdown of attendants of events, location of events, and objective of events- supplemented with data from key informant interview conducted pre and post event.</p> <p>Review of Data: The M&E Specialist will review the compiled data and the data analysis.</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly</p>

OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Life of project target is 210. Targets are based on the assumption that all pilots sites will be identified during year one. Other Notes:.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	30		Five events per pilot site
2014/15	60		Ten events per pilot site
2015/16	60		Ten events per pilot site
2016/17	30		Five events per pilot site
2017/18	30		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and land use planning Indicator 2.1: Person-hours of training completed by government officials, traditional authority, or individuals related to land tenure and property rights supported by USG assistance	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition: This indicator measures the number of person-hours of training that land administration personnel (land office staff, surveyors, policy experts and analysts, etc.) have received in land administration skills including but not limited to: land and property law, dispute resolution, transfers, and women's land rights; land certification and survey methodologies; best practices in land use planning (LUP) and use of GIS; land administration and land use (LALU) laws, customary institutions and practice; and dispute resolution and customary and formal legal systems.</p> <p>This indicator uses the following equation to express the number of USG-supported training hours that were completed by training participants: Hours of USG-supported training course X number of people completing that training course.</p> <p>Support from the USG: This indicator counts training hours that were delivered in full or in part as a result of USG assistance. That could include provision of funds to pay teachers, hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training was delivered. This indicator does not automatically count any course for which the USG helped develop the curriculum, but rather focuses on delivery of courses that was made possible through full or partial funding from the USG.</p> <p>People: Only people who complete the entire training course are counted for this indicator. An individual trained is one who was reported present on an attendance sheet administered twenty (20) minutes following the beginning of each training day and again twenty (20) minutes before the end of each training day. Individuals not attending the <i>whole</i> training curriculum should not be counted.</p> <p>Training: Training is defined as sessions in which participants are educated according to a defined curriculum and set learning objectives. Sessions that could be informative or educational, such as meetings, but do not have a defined curriculum or learning objectives are not counted as training. Inclusive economic law and property rights are defined as ensuring that poor people, women, and other disadvantage groups have equal legal rights and protection in economic matters. A "training event" is a complete curriculum prepared and administered by LAND, a LAND partner, or the recipient of an LAND sub-award, whether administered on one calendar date or over several days. Note that the <i>complete curriculum</i> is counted, regardless of the number of days. Training has a length of the total number of hours of class time/course work/presentation time minus any break of sixteen (16) minutes or longer.</p> <p>This is an activity/output and contract-requested indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Person-Hours, Persons, Hours</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Sex [Woman/Hours, Man/Hours], Region, Participant Type [Land Administrators, Customary Leaders, Judges, Women's Leaders, Other]</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Training indicators account for the expenditure of USG funds to build country capacity.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: A USAID TraiNet-compliant participant tracking sheet will be used to measure the number of individuals trained. The participant tracking sheet will be filled out by each participant under supervision from the LAND trainers and may also include demographic information and educational outcomes/assessment scores (for evaluation purposes).</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Participant tracking worksheet</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing- rolling as event take place</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Lawyer, Gender Specialist, M&E Specialist</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014	

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Integrity: An incentive to falsify training forms may exist if participants view the forms as a gateway to perceived cash incentives (e.g., per diem or travel reimbursement) or another perceived reward. Double counting may also be a problem as we do not want to count people once so as to not inflate our numbers.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Compensation that may be viewed as a financial incentive (travel, etc.) will be governed by regulations to make it resistant to attendance sheet tampering. LAND trainers and project staff will be charged with supervising completion of the participant training forms. The M&E Specialist will conduct spot checks to supervise trainers in this regard. The M&E Specialist will create a spreadsheet or will have the capability with the LAND MIS to identify duplicates (to avoid double counting). This information will also be reported to USAID to demonstrate frequency of attendees.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Participant training forms will record participant hours of training for each training topic. The number of individuals trained will be the number of individuals who fully participated in each training as per definition. For two training events in a single reporting period, this indicator will be calculated as:

$$PersonHours_{All} = [(Men + Women)_1 \times Hours_1] + [(Men + Women)_2 \times Hours_2]$$

Please note that in order for this indicator to be reported accurately, it is very important that project staff do not measure it as the total number of hours of training in the reporting period multiplied by the total number of trainees in the reporting period ($Person\ Hours_{All} = Persons_{All} \times Hours_{All}$). Doing so will produce extremely distorted data.

Presentation of Data: Tabular: To facilitate USAID reporting, the indicator will report the following in each reporting period: total person-hours, total women-hours, total men-hours, person-hours of training per topic, total persons, total men, total women, and total hours.

Review of Data: The M&E Specialist will review the compiled data and the data analysis.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly. All participant training data will be entered into the USAID TraiNet data management system.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The life of project target for this indicator is 522,840 person/hours

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year		Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	Person Hours	126,160		
2014/15	Person Hours	121,400		
2015/16	Person Hours	120,960		
2016/17	Person Hours	108,240		
2017/18	Person Hours	46,080		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and land use planning	
Indicator 2.2: Number of land administration professionals receiving university certification	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s):</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of individuals who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hold a university certification in land policy, land administration, land tenure, property law, gender and land policy, or a related field; and Work, are seeking work, or are licensed to work in a job related to same. <p>“Receiving certification” means that the individual has had a certificate conferred in an area such as one listed above. This specifically is the certificate awarded at the end of the program to denote the satisfactory completion of all coursework. This may be a university degree (Bachelors- or Masters-level) or a certification as might be awarded for continuing education or professional development.</p> <p>An individual working, seeking work, or licensed to work in a job related to same may be employed or seeking employment as a freelance technical or legal consultant or they may be employed at a firm fitting one of the following descriptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Academic: A university or private think tank, policy or research institute, etc. concerned with land administration. Working at a university that has such an agency is not sufficient; individual must be employed by that specific program or organization. This indicator is not intended to capture teaching positions, and individuals employed solely as educators should be measured under “number of faculty trained under LAND teaching land policy and administration courses.” Government: Employment by any GOE or local or municipal government position where land administration work is a part of the individual’s formal job description. A traditional government figure <i>may</i> be included if the traditional government figure is herself or himself certified in land administration, but this is not anticipated. NGO: An NGO staff member may be counted if one or more land administration projects, awards, or sub-awards are included among her or his professional responsibilities. Private: An individual working for a private firm may be included if that firm works in the area of land administration (possibly including law firms, surveying companies, remote sensing specialists, appraisers, etc.). The individual’s responsibilities should be pertinent to the area of land administration. Contract: Individual contractors, if any are identified, may be included if the individual’s most recent paid contract position was in the area of land administration. Other: The M&E Specialist may approve individuals not falling into one of the above categories for inclusion. <p>This is an outcome indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Individuals [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Gender [Female, Male], Employer [Academic, Government, NGO, Private, Contract, Other]</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Except in Amhara regional state, most staff of regional land administration agencies lack formal training in property rights, surveying, land valuation, LUP, or remote sensing, having entered the service via other disciplines. LAND will fill positions such as land surveyors and valuers, land registration officers, planners, and conflict resolution specialists with a new generation of trained professionals.</p> <p>Baseline Value: Zero</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Review of land office records</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Government land office records triangulated by data from the universities about how well each participant did in the course. Follow up with both the universities and participants to assess training material, ability to transfer this knowledge and application on the job.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: An ongoing identification and tracking process will be undertaken to identify individuals fitting the above criteria and add them to the cumulative count</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate [Possible higher workload]</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration and Land Use Planning Specialist</p>	

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2015 Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016 Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: As some level of staff turnover is expected among land administration professionals, and tracking each individual from place to place is impractical, the indicator measures the total number of highly qualified land tenure professionals employed in Ethiopia at a given reporting period rather than tracking employees themselves. It is desired that the project track the total number of professionals working at a given time. Some quarter-to-quarter variation, including decreases, is anticipated, but a general upward trend is expected and desired. Do not calculate cumulative totals – re-count the total population of professionals fulfilling this indicator each reporting period. Presentation of Data: In each reporting period, the total number of individuals fulfilling both requirements of this indicator will be reported in a tabular format including the total number of professionals as well as the number of female educators and male educators. Cumulative counts are not possible for this indicator and no cumulative count should be provided. Review of Data: Data will not be reviewed; the re-calculation of this indicator in each subsequent will constitute checking of the indicator data. However, the quality of data inputs will be supervised by LAND's Monitoring and Evaluation specialist. Reporting of Data: The total number of female and male professionals fulfilling the requirements of this indicator will be reported to USAID using the quarterly and annual reports.			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Other Notes: The table contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The target for the life of project target for this indicator is 75.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	0		
2015/16	0		
2016/17	35		
2017/18	40		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND	
Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and land use planning Indicator 2.3: Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events that are geared toward strengthening understanding and awareness of property rights and natural resource management	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Such events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative stakeholder workshops to review policies and laws • Stakeholder meetings to determine best land administration practices, including survey and land certification • Workshops that bring judges, land administration officials together to discuss opportunities to strengthen ties between customary and statutory law • Workshops that bring together relevant stakeholders (local government, customary leaders, investors, women's groups) to discuss challenges and opportunities to forming community associations • International study visits • National workshops on model for recognizing communal rights to pastoral land. This is an output indicator.	
Unit of Measure: Individuals [Number of]	
Disaggregated by: Gender [Female, Male], Employer [Academic, Government, NGO, Private, Contract, Other]	
Justification & Management Utility: Increasing people's exposure to property rights and natural resource management allows them to make better decisions.	
Baseline Value: Zero	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
Data Collection Method: Sign-in sheets of participants at event; photographs (geo-referenced and time-stamped).	
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.	
Data Source(s): Government land office records	
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as events take place	
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate [Possible higher workload]	
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration and Land Use Planning Specialist	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A	
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015	
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
Data Analysis: The M&E Specialist will attend at least 50% of these events to interview participants after the event to better understand their perceptions of the event. Both men and women will be interviewed, and this will also be compared to the quantitative numbers reported quarterly.	
Presentation of Data: Quarterly, represented with quantitative tabular data; annually represented with both qualitative and quantitative data from interviews with participants	
Review of Data: Quarterly, the M&E Specialist will review data to look for double counting; supporting documentation is available and signature or thumb prints are linked to each data point.	
Reporting of Data: Quarterly in the LAND quarterly report—more analysis will be reported in the annual report with qualitative information from participants at the events to better understand their impressions and perceptions.	
OTHER NOTES	
Notes on Baselines/Targets:	
Other Notes: The table contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The life of project target for this indicator is 1,390.	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	450		
2014/15	300		
2015/16	440		
2016/17	200		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and land use planning Indicator 2.4: Number of judges with reported stronger capacity	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the extent to which judges trained by LAND better understand and consistently apply laws and regulations related to the use and access of land to help strengthen security of tenure.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Individuals (judges) [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Location, and sex</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Legal improvements under Component 1 are intended to strengthen security of tenure and improve administration of land. For these improvements to have effect, judges and land administration officials must have capacity to correctly interpret and consistently apply laws and regulations in practice.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Key informant interviews by LAND's M&E Specialist and/or technical staff with judges who have received training or other forms of capacity building including mentoring. The key informant interviews will take place between three to five months post training. Using the Kirkpatrick Method described in section 2.3; LAND's M&E Specialist will seek to identify the level of behavior change that has occurred, as well as determine what, if any constraints hindered the successful application /adoption of new skills transferred by LAND. To the extent possible LAND will also interview colleagues and peers of the judges to triangulate results. ERC may also follow up with these individuals a year after this interview to access how well the forth step in the learning evaluation model took effect.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Judges who received LAND sponsored training/ technical assistance to build their capacity.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Three to five months post training/technical assistance delivery by LAND</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: M&E Specialist and Land Lawyer</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Access and availability to judges after they've received training may be difficult.</p> <p>Willingness to change on the part of judges: Often people are flattered to attend training as the invitation alone is a status symbol- however they have very little interest in changing their practices, behavior, and systems.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: LAND will continuously build these relationships with these stakeholders to ensure that access to them at a later date to provide data. LAND will stress the importance of this data, and their time to provide this. Surveys with judges will be efficient and to the point.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: Percentage represented by the total number of judges who report greater capacity compared to the entire cohort trained by LAND as well as sex and demographic break down of these groups.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitatively as a hard number reported against the indicator target however the project will also report the percentage of judges who were trained who report increase capacity compared to those who report no changes in capacity</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly, the M&E Specialist will review data</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly in the LAND quarterly report—more analysis will be reported in the annual report with qualitative information from participants at the events to better understand their impressions and perceptions.</p>	
OTHER NOTES	
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets: The table contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts.</p> <p>Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 275.</p>	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	50		
2015/16	75		
2016/17	75		
2017/18	75		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet			
Program Area: Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and land use planning			
Indicator 2.5: Number of training curricula materials successfully developed			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): Curricula developed with assistance from LAND that will be approved by the university and/or other oversight bodies, and then made available through a training course offered by the university to land administration officials. The certificate will be recognized by the GOE. This is an output indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Curricula [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: University and new versus improved curricula</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator seeks to formalize learning and achievement of learning of land administration officials.</p> <p>Baseline Value: Zero</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
<p>Data Collection Method: Interviews with university teachers and instructors; review of material developed</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): Final curricula</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as curricula are developed</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate [Possible higher workload]</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration and Land Use Planning Specialist</p>			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: The project will count the number of new and improved curricula; however, LAND's M&E Specialist will interview stakeholders at the university involved in this activity quarterly to assess what time changes were made, why these changes were made, and how this is having a positive effect on learning.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular and narrative form</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly, by M&E Specialist</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly and Annual Reports</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
Other Notes: The table below contains <i>annual</i> targets and <i>annual</i> actual results. Life of project target for this indicator is 7.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	6		
2015/16	0		
2016/17	1		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
Program Area: Component 2: Support efforts to further strengthen capacity in national, regional, and local land administration and land use planning
Indicator 2.6: Number of land administration personnel with reported stronger capacity
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the extent to which land administration personnel trained by LAND better understand and consistently apply laws and regulations related to the use and access of land to help strengthen security of tenure.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Land Administration Personnel [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Position, sex, location, and personnel from land commission/ personnel from land administration.</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Legal improvements under Component 1 are intended to strengthen security of tenure and improve administration of land. For these improvements to have effect, land administration officials must have capacity to correctly interpret and consistently apply laws and regulations to effectively deliver land administration services. .</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
<p>Data Collection Method: Key informant interviews by LAND's M&E Specialist and/or technical staff with land administration personnel who have received training or other forms of capacity building including mentoring. The key informant interviews will take place between three to five months post training. Using the Kirkpatrick Method described in section 2.3; LAND's M&E Specialist will seek to identify the level of behavior change that has occurred, as well as determine what, if any constraints hindered the successful application /adoption of new skills transferred by LAND. To the extent possible LAND will also interview colleagues and peers of the land administration personnel trained to triangulate results. ERC may also follow up with these individuals a year after this interview to assess how well the forth step in the learning evaluation model took effect.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Land Administration personnel who received LAND sponsored training/ technical assistance to build their capacity.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Three to five months post training/technical assistance delivery by LAND</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: M&E Specialist and Land Administration Specialist</p>
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Access and availability to land administration personnel after they've received training may be difficult.</p> <p>Willingness to change on the part of those trained: Often people are flattered to attend training as the invitation alone is a status symbol- however they have very little interest in change their practices, behavior, and systems.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: LAND will continuously build these relationships with these stakeholders to ensure that access to them at a later date to provide data. LAND will stress the importance of this data, and their time to provide this. Surveys with land administration personnel will be efficient and to the point.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
<p>Data Analysis: Percentage represented by the total number of land administration personnel who report greater capacity compared to the entire cohort trained by LAND as well as sex and demographic break down of these groups.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Quantitatively as a hard number reported against the indicator target however the project will also report the percentage of total land administration personnel who were trained who report increase capacity compared to those that don't.</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly, the M&E Specialist will review data</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly in the LAND quarterly report—more analysis will be reported in the annual report with qualitative information from participants at the events to better understand their impressions and perceptions.</p>

OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The table contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. Other Notes:. Life of project target for this indicator is 600.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	100		
2015/16	200		
2016/17	200		
2017/18	100		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 3: Strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure and train land administration and land use professionals	
Indicator 3.1: Number of new, USG-funded awards to institutions in support of development research	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of grants disbursed by or with the assistance of LAND for the purpose of promoting research, study, evaluation, and pilot projects in the areas of land tenure and security, pastoralism and customary practices, gender, and administration. Other grants to be measured include teaching grants to universities to deliver training to land administration officials. Awards may include scientific study, prototyping, and pilot projects. Grants, unlike loans, are not expected to be repaid by the recipient. Contracts, subcontracts, and task orders may be included if their purpose is to produce a research deliverable. Funding for research carried out directly by LAND staff may not be included. Awards will be included under this indicator when the lump sum or the first installment of the award has actually been paid out (through a check, bond, or any other financial instrument). It is not acceptable to include an announced award or promised award until funds have actually been paid out. Funds disbursed for any purpose other than a scientific or research grant (including funds awarded for that purpose but later returned, lost, stolen, or reallocated) shall not be counted, or if already counted, will be immediately deducted.</p> <p>This is an output indicator. This is a contract-requested indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Grants, Awards, etc. [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: N/A</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures the effectiveness of Ethiopian universities and other institutions, research firms, and beneficiary institutions in promoting land tenure research and analysis, policy development, and improved understanding of land tenure issues. Inclusive in this outcome is the ability of participating institutions to handle the tasks associated with promoting that research (administration, financial management, solicitation, etc.). The indicator represents not merely cash expenditure, but also the various efforts of the project leading up to the disbursement (including research, competitive processes, due diligence, contracting, etc.).</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Review of project grant records and records from participating institutions. Data will be verified/corroborated/expanded through recording of checks, MOUs, or other financial instruments; winning and competing proposals; project financial records.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Project grants and financial records</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Deputy Chief of Party</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): By simply measuring grants disbursed, this indicator is not measuring the quality of the results of USG funding—grant outputs, accomplishments, discoveries, etc. Grant money could produce significant results or could be expended for modest gains.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: LAND will include the winning and competing proposals in indicator documentation, report on the number of grants awarded (allowing USAID to easily understand whether many small grants or a few large grants are being awarded and, to the extent possible, tracking progress of funded innovations on quarterly reports, follow-up visits, and supplemental documentation).</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Funds disbursed will be measured by LAND at the time they are disbursed—when the actual check or other financial instrument is transferred to the recipient. A copy of the funding instrument will serve as the primary method of verification and will be kept on file by the program to ensure that grant money is not double-counted under this indicator. Supporting documentation will include the winning proposal, any losing proposals (i.e., in a competitive process), and project financial records.

Presentation of Data: Tabular reports of the number of loans per reporting period

Review of Data: LAND's M&E Specialist will cross-reference reported awards provided by partners under LAND with evidence such as press releases, announcements by recipients, and the submitted research product for verification purposes and to promote evaluation. As a condition of the award, LAND will encourage the submission of all findings, reports, data, and documentation produced by the research to LAND and to USAID.

Reporting of Data: In order to provide increased clarity to USAID on the kinds of grants being made under the auspices of LAND, the project provides no target for, but will report, the value of grants disbursed in Ethiopian Birr if possible.

OTHER NOTES**Notes on Baselines/Targets:**

Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The life of project target for this indicator is 50.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year		Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	# Grants	20		
	Birr	TBD		
2014/15	# Grants	20		
	Birr	TBD		
2015/16	# Grants	10		
	Birr	TBD		
2016/17	# Grants	—		
	Birr	N/A		
2017/18	# Grants	—		
	Birr	N/A		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 3: Strengthen capacity of Ethiopian universities to engage in policy analysis and research related to land tenure and train land administration and land use professionals Indicator 3.2: Number of institutions/organizations making significant improvements based on recommendations made via USG-supported assessment	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of Ethiopian institutions, including universities that, through assistance from LAND and the USG have greater capacity to fulfil their mandate. LAND will provide a tailored set of activities to strengthen capacity at each university. An illustrative list of potential areas of strengthened capacity include curriculum and course offerings, faculty development, financial management systems to manage grants, and policy analysis. Assistance will be tailored to the needs of each institution. Examples of increased capacity could include 1) operational research center; 2) summer degree or certification programs for government land administration officials; and/or 3: new courses and curricula related to same, or that carry out research. Because of our targeted and tailored technical assistance to each university based on their unique and individual need- creating separate indicators for the three illustrative points outlined above would not necessarily reflect on the success of this indicator if during the institutional assessment other areas of capacity were identified. To ensure that these outcomes are measured, LAND will develop a success story for each institution that outlines their advances in increasing their capacity.</p> <p>Institutional assessments will be carried out. Participatory approaches will encourage the involvement of university administration and faculty to self-assess strengths and weakness and to identify criteria to measure the effectiveness of capacity building plans.</p> <p>This is an outcome indicator. This is a USG standard indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Institutions/Organizations [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Duration [First-time, Continuing]</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Measures institutional/organizational capacity in agriculture and progress toward transformation to mature/viable institutions/organizations.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: The team will adapt standard institutional assessment tools and participatory methodologies to establish initial baselines, including overall organizational capacity, as well as capacity to provide education and training in specific technical areas, including land law, land tenure and policy analysis, land administration, GIS and land use planning, and land conflict mitigation/resolution. Baseline assessments will also address institutional structures and procedures that influence the number of women enrolled in degree and certification courses and trained in these areas. The institutional assessments will be carried out using participatory approaches to encourage the involvement of university administration and faculty to self-assess strengths and weakness and to identify criteria to measure the effectiveness of capacity building plans. LAND will maintain files on local universities and institutions of higher learning receiving assistance through the project. These files will include tracking worksheets pertaining to the types of improvements outlined above and the progress of their development. The data will be furnished with the assistance of partnering universities from course catalogs and program listings, press releases, grant information, etc. It is anticipated that all required information for this indicator will be publically available with a low level of effort.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Records from cooperating universities; project data and activity reports</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low to medium</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Deputy Chief of Party, Chief of Party</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision: Indicator does not capture all possible improvements that a university can make in the area of land tenure education.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Limitation is acknowledged. No action taken.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p>	

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Universities that implement any one of the above-named changes for the first time over LOP will be disaggregated and reported as “first-time” in the reporting period where implementation of the change is confirmed by LAND. Universities that continue to implement the change subsequently will be disaggregated as “continuing” to receive assistance. It is appropriate to remove the university from the indicator count if, during a follow up, a new activity is found to be defunct, canceled, or inoperative. If that activity is later found to resume, the university will be re-included as “continuing.” If a “continuing” university implements a second (or additional) measure, it will still be disaggregated as “continuing.”

Presentation of Data: Data will be presented in tabular format reporting the number of universities newly implementing one or more of the above named improvements listed. Data will be disaggregated between “first-time” and “continuing” universities. Qualitative information (name of university, type of innovation, key accomplishments) should accompany this indicator.

Review of Data: LAND will carry out annual follow-ups for each university included under this indicator to ensure that reported improvements remain in effect. This may be easily verified using Internet-based desk research in most cases, with visits or direct contact to occur if necessary and appropriate.

Reporting of Data: The number of “first-time” universities will be reported in quarterly and annual reports to USAID.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The table contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	1		
2015/16	2		
2016/17	2		
2017/18	0		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth Indicator 4.1: Number of pastoral/agro-pastoral communities with land use plans focused on water resources [developed through participatory processes]	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of communities possessing or producing a land use plan that includes a focus on water resources. A community is a group of people that have control over a defined area over which they make management decisions. A land use plan focused on water resources is one that discusses water resources as a distinct feature (i.e., apart from land or mineral resources) and that recognizes the special resource management implications of water (i.e., the implications of shared aquifers, replenishment rates, multiple uses, etc.). It should address the status and access rights of herders and pastoralists. It may also provide stipulations to control water resource depletion, govern access and use (including limits on consumption for various applications as required by local conditions), and address water quality preservation. A community has such a land use plan if in the current reporting period a land use plan <i>in effect/enforced</i> on the <i>final day of the reporting period</i> includes an emphasis on water resources. If, for some reason, multiple natural resource or land use plans govern a given community, the community may be counted if any of those plans include a water focus.</p> <p>In addition to regulating access to water resources, the land use plans are intended to increase agricultural productivity of pastoral land and sustainable manage other natural resources in the face of climate change. By developing such plans through participatory processes, it is expected that involving communities claiming rights to access resources within a defined pastoral system in land use planning processes will help mitigate conflicts over scarce resources. As such, the land use plans will serve as a road map for improving the resiliency of pastoral communities and diversifying their livelihood options. To address the plethora of economic, conflict and ecological/environmental challenges faced by these vulnerable communities, land use plans developed with the assistance from LAND will comprise four Annexes to support implementation of a holistic approach to maximize development impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development Plan • Conflict Mitigation Plan • Climate Mitigation Plan • Gender inclusion Plan <p>These four annexes will also be vetted with the community and developed in a participatory process.</p> <p>“Participation” is defined as the physical presence of the stakeholder in the consultative event. A precise methodology for measuring presence will be developed by LAND staff and may be specific to a given type of event. The definition of participation will ensure that the participant counted is present for a significant proportion of the total time of the event and that they are afforded the opportunity for free and fair participation. LAND’s Gender Specialist will participate in the development of this definition in order to ensure that the resultant process permits (both practically and culturally) the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>This is an output indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Communities [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Sub-region [Oromia, Afar, Somali, etc.], Duration [New, Continuing]</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Disputes over resource use/resource access between farmers and pastoralists are a significant driver for land-related conflict. This indicator will partially capture progress made by LAND toward sustainable land use plans that promote optimal/efficient use of land resources to improve agricultural productivity, increase resiliency to climate shocks, increase food security for pastoralists, and improve livelihoods for pastoralists.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Review of project field records.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Project field records</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly</p>	

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low to medium (depending on travel and verification)

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration and Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2015

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): **Validity:** The existence of a land use plan has little bearing on quality of enforcement or whether the plan is sound.

Integrity: A potential motivation can be conceived for a community to report having an eligible plan when they do not.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Qualitative information collected informally by the project during field research/M&E will attempt to address the quality of the plan and the value of its effects on the landscape for the purposes of DQA and evaluation. Where possible, project staff will attempt to review or acquire a copy of the plan itself for evaluation and research purposes and to address integrity issues.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Each community with a land use plan identified that includes a focus on water will be recorded in a LAND database that will include basic information such as the community, its location (for disaggregation purposes and evaluation), and the date of verification.

Presentation of Data: Number of new land use plans developed with LAND assistance will be presented in tabular format on quarterly or annual reports.

Review of Data: DQA will include contact of partnering/assisted communities and access to the actual water management plan itself. Project managers will use these plans not just for DQA, but also to study issues and solutions, community interpretations of water planning, and other topics of interest to project planners.

Reporting of Data: The number of communities with new land use plans will be presented in quarterly reports in tabular format listing those with communities that have already developed their land use plans.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	10		
2015/16	10		
2016/17	10		
2017/18	0		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth	
Indicator 4.2: Number of projects/activities conducted by communities that contribute to their land use plans	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): The land use plans are intended to serve as development road map through which the community and local government, with assistance from LAND and USAID/PRIME project, can plan and support activities to increase the agricultural productivity potential of pastoral landscapes, effectively and sustainably manage scarce natural resources and attract market opportunities to help communities diversify livelihoods. This indicator is intended to measure any project or activity developed and implemented with pastoral communities and/or regional or local government with LAND assistance to promote one of the land use plan's objectives. Such projects/activities might include but are not limited to practices such as enclosure, rotational grazing, re-seeding and clearing of invasive species to improve range management, investment in infrastructure such as boreholes, investment in extension services to increase the number of livestock or lease of land or natural resources to investors.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Projects/Activities [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Community</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures the extent to which land use plans are operationalized to improve the agricultural productivity potential of pastoral landscapes, increase opportunities for linking communities to markets, diversify livelihoods and sustainably manage scarce natural resources in the face of climate change. The land use plans will be developed using participatory methodologies to ensure all members of the community play a role in decision making and benefits produced through the projects/activities benefit all community members.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Review of activities and activity plans mapped against proposed activities in communities Land Use Plan</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Community members and documentation (photographs) of physical implementation of activities.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as activities occur</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2015</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: Each community with a land use plan- each activity that is conducted that contributes to their plan will be recorded in a LAND database that will include basic information such as the community, its location (for disaggregation purposes and evaluation), and the date of verification.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Number of activities to be presented in tabular format on quarterly or annual reports.</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly</p> <p>Reporting of Data: The number of communities will be presented in quarterly reports in tabular format with new, in process and completed activities.</p>	
OTHER NOTES	
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 90.</p>	

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14			
2014/15			
2015/16	30		
2016/17	30		
2017/18	30		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth	
Indicator 4.3: Number of rural hectares mapped and adjudicated	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of hectares of rural land that have been mapped and adjudicated with support from the LAND project. A “rural” hectare is one that is included under the GOE definition of “rural.”</p> <p>This is an output indicator that tracks the number of rural hectares that are mapped and adjudicated. Mapped indicates that the borders of a land area are clearly indicated as to their physical/geographical location. Adjudicated indicates that clear property ownership rights have been established/and or use rights have been defined according to government procedures. Alternatively, this could be some type of public or common property rights adjudication. This latter situation could involve deciding, for example, where certain individuals, certain communities, the public, etc. may or may not engage in certain “use” activities, such as to hunt and/or fish and/or engage in agriculture or grazing, but does not involve individual ownership. Since this is an output indicator, it indicates how many additional hectares were mapped and adjudicated in a given year within the project/program area. This will be measured for a given year, as well as the cumulative improvement since the beginning of the project/program. This contrasts to the other property rights indicator “number of hectares of farmland registered in the name of the user” that is an outcome indicator, i.e., the total amount of land that has been assigned formal ownership within the project program area. This latter variable will include the entire stock of land registered in the name of a user at a given moment of time and not just the as an output of the project/program intervention.</p> <p>This is an outcome indicator. This is a contract -requested indicator. This is a USG standard indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Hectares</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Ownership [Female, Male, Joint, Communal]; Woreda</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: This indicator partially represents the effect of LAND to gain official recognition of communal land rights in pastoral areas to increase tenure security for all members of the community (including women). Once rights are established the community can participate in land use planning and can involve its land in economic activities.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Land that has been adjudicated will be mapped and delineated by a LAND GIS contractor.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Rural land offices/field project records</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Monthly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Pastoral and Land Administration Specialists</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2015</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: This indicator will be calculated based on the reported number of hectares registered with the GOE in the reporting period and subsequently mapped using GIS by the LAND contractor.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: The number of hectares mapped and adjudicated will be presented in tabular format per reporting period.</p> <p>Review of Data: N/A</p> <p>Reporting of Data: The number of hectares in each reporting period will be presented in quarterly/annual reports.</p>	
OTHER NOTES	
Notes on Baselines/Targets:	

Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts
The life of project target for this indicator is 150,000 hectares.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	50,000		
2015/16	50,000		
2016/17	50,000		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth	
Indicator 4.4: Number of stakeholders participating in consultations to generate participatory land use plans	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator will be used to report on community engagement in the participatory process used by LAND to generate land use plans that are representative of community and traditional practices and incorporate input from all stakeholders including women and other vulnerable groups. A “stakeholder consultation” is any contact with local stakeholders undertaken as part of a process led by LAND or partners to conduct participatory assessments leading to the generation of a land use plan. Eligible consultations include but are not limited to community meetings, a focus group interviews, key informant interviews, and community mapping sessions where these consultations have the purpose of engaging the community in the land use planning process.</p> <p>A “stakeholder” is a resident of the area for which a land use plan is being generated; this area may be a village, kebele, or woreda. A resident may actually reside within the area or they may be dependent on land within the area to earn an income year-round (i.e., a farmer) or seasonally (i.e., a pastoralist). “Participation” is defined as the physical presence of the stakeholder in the consultative event. A precise methodology for measuring presence will be developed by LAND staff and may be specific to a given type of event. The definition of participation will ensure that the participant counted is present for a significant proportion of the total time of the event and that they are afforded the opportunity for free and fair participation.</p> <p>Types of consultation: Connecting customary and statutory law, participatory land use planning, etc.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Consultations [Number of]; Individuals [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Region [Afar, Somali]; Sex (for participants) [Female, Male]; Type of Consultation</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Demonstrates the extent to which stakeholders participated in land use planning processes</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: Project staff will take head counts of males/females present for village meetings using a methodology standardized and trained by the M&E Specialist and technical experts. Head counts will be verified or signed off on by a local government or customary official present at the meeting for verification purposes.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual report.</p> <p>Data Source(s): LAND and partner activity reports pertaining to participatory land use planning processes</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Pastoral Land and Land Administration Specialists</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Validity: Data do not reflect whether planning process was inclusive to all stakeholders present, i.e., quality of participation not considered. Women and other vulnerable groups are frequently discouraged from active participation in participatory processes even when invited to be present at the event.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The participatory LUP processes under LAND will be reviewed by LAND’s technical and gender specialists to attempt to mitigate this problem and increase confidence that the data represent the true scale of the participatory planning process.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: N/A</p> <p>Presentation of Data: A tabular format with number of participants disaggregated by sex. Additional narrative information on the types and locations of participatory LUP sessions will be appended to the annual report.</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly by M&E Specialist</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Annually</p>	

OTHER NOTES				
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. Life of project target for this indicator is 3,600.				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES				
Year		Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14				
2014/15		1,200		We anticipate 3 events to produce each land use plan and 40 stakeholders are in attendance.
2015/16		1,200		We anticipate 3 events to produce each land use plan and 40 stakeholders are in attendance.
2016/17		1,200		We anticipate 3 events to produce each land use plan and 40 stakeholders are in attendance.
2017/18				
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014				

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet			
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth			
Indicator 4.5: Number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of public-private dialogue mechanisms utilized as a result of USG assistance. Dialogue mechanisms, as distinct from standalone events, are institutionalized platforms for engaging public and private sector participants on relevant issues. Other mechanisms beyond dialogue such as those that focus on policy related issues are also to be counted.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Dialogue mechanisms [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Location</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Demonstrates that opportunities have been provided to establish a favorable policy environment for investment in communities</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
<p>Data Collection Method: Sign-in sheets at the events; photographs (time-stamped and geo-referenced).</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): Participants at these events. The events are the metric that will be counted; however, LAND will also, to the extent possible, report out the sex and location of those that participate to better understand who is attending the event.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Ongoing</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Regional Coordinators, M&E Specialist</p>			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The outcome of the meeting is not fully measured by this indicator, only that the project has taken place.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: LAND regional coordinators will monitor the event and record any agreed actions/next steps. They will then monitor if the agreed actions were followed through and include their observations through project reporting.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: In order to count as “utilized,” the forum must have been attended by at least one representative of public sector actors and at least one representative of private sector actors. We will also collect qualitative data from participants after the event to better understand their reaction to the event, their participation, and the perception of the process.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular format</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly by M&E Specialist</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Annual report</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The life of project target for this indicator is 10.</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	5		
2014/15	3		
2015/16	3		
2016/17	4		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth	
Indicator 4.6: Number of pastoral communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): “Pastoral communities” are defined as communities whose rights to land have been demarcated and certified and who have formed a community landholding governance entity (CLGE) to represent the community in dealings with investors.</p> <p>Stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors” is defined as the whole community adopting a bargaining position that results in arrangements with private sector investors that benefits the community as a whole rather than just the elite. Such arrangements will be reflected in legally binding contracts executed between the private sector investor and the community, through its CLGE.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Communities [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Communities</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: An important project outcome is linking communities to market and investment opportunities to improve resiliency and diversify livelihoods. If the community is disadvantaged in its dealings with communities or the benefits of these dealings are captured by elites, such arrangements will not serve their intended purpose.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: LAND technical experts and regional coordinators will monitor the negotiation process between the CLGE and investors for transparency. The Land Lawyer or expert consultant will review the contract and offer an opinion whether its provisions provide the parties equal protection, its terms are consistent with similar arrangements in Ethiopia, and provide for a payment structure that will enable benefits to be shared by the community as a whole.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented indicator through technical reports, quarterly and annual reports.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Communities and private sector investors</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Lawyer and Pastoral Land Tenure Specialist</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2016</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Existence of a contract that treats the community equitably can be attributed as much to investor benevolence and the presence of LAND observers as much as strengthened community capacity. The parties to the contact may not be willing to reveal its contents.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: While LAND may not be in a position to determine investor intent or attribute the influence of its presence on the transaction, it can monitor community behavior during the negotiation process. Community discussions about the transaction that are inclusive, open and transparent provide indicate stronger capacity to deal with private sector investors. LAND will also secure an agreement with communities and investors who are linked under the project to provide LAND with a certified copy of their contract.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2017</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: Each community that executes a contract with a private investor will be included in a LAND database that will include basic information such as the community, its location (for disaggregation purposes and evaluation), and the date of the transaction. A copy of the contract will also be included in the database.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Data will be presented through technical reports, quarterly and annual reports.</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Information about communities with stronger capacity to engage with private sector investors will be reported in technical reports, quarterly and annual reports</p>	

OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The life of project target for this indicator is 30.			
Other Notes:.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	5		
2015/16	15		
2016/17	10		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth	
Indicator 4.7: Number of community landholding governance entities (CLGE) operational	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): A Community Landholding Governance Entity (CLGE) is the body formed by the community, according to rules and procedures developed by the community with LAND assistance that has legal standing to hold and manage land on behalf of the community and is authorized to represent the community in dealings before government and with private sector actors.</p> <p>Operational is defined as having:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a community constitution in place ratified by the community that requires at least 10% of the seats of the CLGE are held by women 2) By-laws that govern CLGE decision-making procedures that promote transparency and accountability 3) Procedures through which the CLGE will appoint boundary demarcation and land use planning committees 4) A community-endorsed work plan for pursuing livelihood diversification in collaboration with LAND and the PRIME projects 5) Procedures through which the CLGE holds and manages community assets (cash, communal buildings, etc.) and distributes proceeds from contracts with investors to the rest of the community. <p>Unit of Measure: Community Land Management Entities</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Community</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: The CLGE will serve as the representative body through which community land rights will be vested in a community and the community can engage in dealings with government and private sector investors to exercise its right to land and pursue livelihood diversification opportunities. To achieve these goals, the CLGE must be operational. Operational attributes described above must be in place for the CLGE to successfully carry out its duties.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: LAND technical staff will work with the key stakeholders of the CLGE to ensure that the necessary systems are in place to ensure sustainability. Each of the four steps that define “operational” will be carefully documented and reported to USAID.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly and Annual reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): Stakeholders (member and beneficiaries) of the CLGE</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as milestones are met that contribute to the overall success of the indicator</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Pastoral Land Specialist, Land Lawyer</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2016</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The adoption of specific aspects of the CLGE (see above) that ensure sustainability and transparency are largely the responsibility and drive of the community setting up a CLGE. LAND can offer positive incentives, but some communities may not be able to meet some of these criteria that have been developed to define “operational”.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Criteria may have to be reviewed and modified to better reflect the realities of the community. LAND will seek feedback and well as analyze which of the four criteria of operational are consistently difficult for CLGEs to meet and based on this data may adjust these to better reflect measures that are more accurate indicators of what makes a CLGE operational.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2017</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING	
<p>Data Analysis: Data will be analyzed to assess constraints to successful operational status, as well as which CLGEs are successful, and why.</p>	

Presentation of Data: This indicator has various milestones that the project will capture towards meeting the overall indicator these include:

Community constitution in place that ensures a place for women on the CLGE	By-laws that promote transparent decision making and accountability	Procedures for appointing boundary demarcation and land use planning committees	Work plan for pursuing livelihood diversification	Financial management procedures
--	---	---	---	---------------------------------

Presentation of Data: Tabular format

Review of Data: Quarterly by M&E Specialist

Reporting of Data: Quarterly I report

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 30.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14			
2014/15	10		
2015/16	10		
2016/17	10		
2017/18			

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth Indicator 4.8: Number of site profiles completed	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Site profile is a standardized report containing required information to base decisions on site selection.</p> <p>“Required information” is the data agreed between USAID/Ethiopia and LAND that must be included in the report to inform the site selection decision. This information includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of the geographic boundary of the grazing/natural resources area used by each community; preparation of maps and/or sketches. • Estimation of the amount of hectares used by each community as defined by the grazing system and description of the natural resources and tenure niches within the area of land used by the community. • Description of the natural resources availability, distribution and use pattern in the geographic boundary of each community by seasonal calendars (monthly or dry, wet seasons defining the months included in the seasons), and description of the seasonal access of communities to these resources. • Estimation of the population size and demographic structure of each community, including number of households and their composition in each community. • Estimation of the livestock population by species (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, and equines) and the distribution among households. Any stratification deemed appropriate for the profile based on consultations with the community studied must be clearly documented and justified in the profile brief. • Overview of community-level decision making processes in natural resource governance and description of the major actors to document the governance structure of each community, how decisions are made, the composition and structure of the group making decisions, and the decision-making process. Additionally, the relationship of the community to a higher-level tribal or clan authority should be documented, including how community-level leaders participate in and relate to a clan's larger governance structure. • Reciprocal arrangements for using range and natural resources with other communities. How often have these arrangements been used in the last 20 years? • Livelihoods or extent of economic activities carried out other than livestock rearing (cropping, charcoal making, gum Arabic and wild food collection, handicraft, mining, etc.). • Individual household strategies of different wealth strata (poor, medium, and rich). • Donor-funded development projects and government sponsored programs related to livelihoods, resilience, agriculture, and natural resource management being carried out in the geographic area demarcated above. • Conflict that has impacted the community. Such conflict may have occurred in the past, up to 20 years prior, or be on-going. Conflict may be within a community or clan or between communities, clans, and/or tribes. Conflict may be with the government over administrative boundaries or decisions to allocate community land or with outside actors such as investors. <p>A site profile will be completed for each community included in LAND interventions and one matching “control” community to measure project impact.</p> <p>LAND will identify two large pastoralist systems (each system may contain between 3,000 and 6,000 households and cover an area up to 60,000 hectares) in each of the three target regions. Each system may then be subdivided in up to 5 community sub-sets, bringing the total number of pastoral communities in each region to 10 and the total number under the project to 30. Site profiles will be completed for a treatment community and a corresponding control community. As such, it is expected that 20 community/site profiles will be completed in each region for a total number of 60 under the project.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Site profiles [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Location</p>	

Justification & Management Utility: Objective and transparent site selection criteria are required to identify the specific community and site locations where LAND's interventions will be implemented and their impacts measured by USAID's Evaluation, Research and Communication (ERC) Task Order Contractor.

Baseline Value: 0

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Completion and analysis of project documents.

Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly Reports

Data Source(s): Project documents.

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as profiles are completed

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low

Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Chief of Party

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The profiles contain data required for site selection. The data will be analyzed and reported in each site determination decision. Each decision document will be presented to USAID and summarized in technical and quarterly reports.

Presentation of Data: Technical and quarterly reports.

Review of Data: Quarterly by Chief of Party

Reporting of Data: Quarterly report

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 60.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14			
2014/15	20		
2015/16	20		
2016/17	20		
2017/18	0		

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet			
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth			
Indicator 4.9: Number of studies (e.g. land tenure challenges) and assessments (e.g. customary land and natural resource management law assessments) successfully completed			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): A study is defined as either desk review or field research or a combination of the two through which relevant information about land tenure issues (international best practice to recognize community land rights in pastoral areas, specific land tenure challenges in Ethiopia) and analyzed and documented in a report commissioned or prepared by LAND and submitted to USAID/Ethiopia to inform project design and implementation. ...</p> <p>An assessment is defined as either desk review or field research or a combination of the two through which relevant information about existing land tenure conditions (customary land and natural resource management rules and practices in pastoral areas in Ethiopia) are documented and analyzed in a report commissioned or prepared by LAND and submitted to USAID/Ethiopia to inform project design and implementation.</p> <p>Studies and assessments are separate and distinct from site profiles and will not be counted together with site profiles to avoid double counting and redundancy of result.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Studies and Assessments [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Study/Assessment</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: USAID has acknowledged that LAND's activities in pastoral areas are largely experimental and risky. It is essential that project design is informed by the situation on the ground and lessons learned elsewhere to increase the likelihood of project success and mitigate risk.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
<p>Data Collection Method: Completion and analysis of project documents.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly Reports</p> <p>Data Source(s): Project documents.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as profiles are completed</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low</p>			
Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Chief of Party			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p>			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: These studies and assessment will be summarized in each quarterly report</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular with brief narrative on the analyses of the final profiles.</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly by M&E Specialist</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 12</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	4		
2015/16	4		
2016/17	4		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet			
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth			
Indicator 4.10: Number of individuals participating in LAND sponsored Study Tours			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): Study Tours will be conducted to locations outside of Ethiopia to familiarize government and community representatives with successful models for recognizing and securing land rights for communities and empowering them to undertake participatory land use planning and manage their natural resource assets sustainably.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Individuals [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Sex, different study tour</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Study tours help to provide learning around other effective and efficient systems and process carried out on other locations. The objective of the study tour is for learning and then transfer of this learning by the participants in their local environments. Lessons learned from the experience will further build community and local government capacities to develop a community organization model to secure community land rights and improve pastoral land management in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
<p>Data Collection Method: Project files (billing for transportation, accommodations, etc); project oversight as part of the study tour. Collection of final report to be completed by Study Tour participants on their impressions of the study tour and how they may be able to apply what they learned in their local setting.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly</p> <p>Data Source(s): Study Tour Participants and project document.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Rolling as event occur</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Moderate</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Chief of Party</p>			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2016</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: Location and sex of participant. As well as what significant new /improve innovations/management practices and/or techniques were identified and how and when those were later adopted by the participants.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular</p> <p>Review of Data: By M&E Specialist</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The life of project target for this indicator is 24</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	12		
2015/16	12		
2016/17	0		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Program Area: Component 4: Support for strengthening community land rights in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas to facilitate market linkages and economic growth	
Indicator 4.11: Number of food security private enterprises (for-profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and CBOs receiving USG assistance	
DESCRIPTION	
<p>Precise Definition(s): Organizations including community groups and business associations that fall into one of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received capacity building assistance in order to carry out, support, or adjudicate land certification; • Organizations that have benefited from demarcated, certified, or adjudicated property rights/land ownership; • Organizations whose property rights/tenure have been upheld through USG assistance; or • Organizations connected to markets, value chains, or investment through USG assistance. <p>LAND will assist establishment of community landholding governance entities (CLGE) to hold title to land and manage natural resources. LAND may also support private enterprises, producers' associations, cooperatives, producers organizations, fishing associations, water users associations, women's groups (constitutes 5 or more members), trade and business associations, and CBOs, including those focused on natural resources management, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at organization functions, such as member services, storage, processing and other downstream techniques, and management, marketing, and accounting. "Organizations assisted" should only include those organizations for which the implementing partners have made a targeted effort to build their capacity or enhance their organizational functions. In the case of training or assistance to farmer's associations or cooperatives, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.</p> <p>This is an output indicator. This is a mission-requested indicator. This is a USG standard indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Associations, etc. [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Type of organization (private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, CBOs)</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Building capacity of these associations to sustainably manage land and scarce natural resources will increase productivity of the community's land to grow food and/or raise livestock, promote food security and help link communities to market opportunities to diversify livelihoods.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>	
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION	
<p>Data Collection Method: CLGEs receiving targeted assistance by LAND will be identified specifically in project work plans and activity reports, including training reports. Organizations that have received targeted assistance through LAND (market/value chain linkages, staff/member capacity building, networking assistance, strategic planning, etc.) will be noted in these reports. Each uniquely identified organization will be included under this indicator.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will receive indicator data through technical assessment and quarterly and annual progress reports.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Technical and activity reports.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Data will be collected in an ongoing fashion as the work plan is implemented.</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Land Administration and Pastoral Land Specialists, program managers</p>	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>	

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: An organization will be disaggregated as “new” in the first reporting period where it receives assistance and “continuing” in subsequent reporting periods. An organization that receives no assistance in a reporting period may be excluded, but should it again receive assistance, it will again be disaggregated as “continuing.” LAND staff, in collaboration with the associations assisted, should ascertain the organization’s <i>primary purpose</i> in order to guide the disaggregation. No organization should be counted as two or more different organizations when disaggregating by type.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular format in quarterly reports with the number of new organizations, the total number of organizations, and the types of organizations specified. Raw data submitted to USAID upon request</p> <p>Review of Data: The various data on project outputs can be cross referenced to verify—work plans, activity reports, training reports, and budget information should align.</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Quarterly</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts. The life of the project target for this indicator is 90.</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	0		
2014/15	30		
2015/16	30		
2016/17	30		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

<p style="text-align: center;">LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</p>
<p>Program Area: Gender equality to address land tenure security Indicator G.1: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment)</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Precise Definition(s): Measurement of the indicator will involve tracking the total number of participants in LAND project activities designed to increase access to productive economic resources, and quantifying the proportion of participants who are women. The LAND project will focus on increasing participants' legal access to land by strengthening recognition of individual and community property ownership and/or tenure rights. By increasing access to land assets, participants will gain increased access to other productive resources. Participants are defined as rural community members participating in project activities, including training, workshops, land certification, association formation, and community land demarcation and land use planning, and other activities. Productive economic resources are defined as assets, primarily land, property, and natural resources. Increased access is defined as strengthened legal rights to land and property and/or increased tenure rights to community (communal) property. Productive economic resources include: assets (land, housing, businesses, and livestock) or financial assets (savings, credit, wage or self-employment, income). Programs include micro, small, and medium enterprises programs; workforce development programs that have job placement activities; programs that build assets (such as land redistribution or titling, housing titling); agricultural programs that provide assets (such as livestock); and programs designed to help adolescent females and young women set up savings accounts. This indicator does NOT track access to services, such as business development services or standalone employment training (e.g., that does not also include job placement following the training). Indicator narratives should specify type of assets. The unit of measure will be a proportion, expressed in the format of X/Y, where X is the number of females from program participants and Y is the total number of male and female participants in the programs illustrated above (e.g., micro-, small, and medium enterprise programs); workforce development programs that have job placement activities; programs that build assets (land redistribution or titling; housing titling), agricultural programs that provide assets such as livestock. This is a new indicator, but it builds on information collected for some of the standards (EG) output indicators that track the benefits of economic programs.</p> <p>This is an output indicator. This is a contract -requested indicator. This is a USG standard indicator (new 2011). Unit of Measure: Percentage of total participants with increased access to productive economic resources who are women Disaggregated by: Age [10-29; 30+] Justification & Management Utility: This indicator measures the extent to which project resources are equitably benefitting women by increasing women's access to land, which will increase their access to other productive resources. For example, legal land ownership can be used as collateral to gain access to credit and/or lower the cost of credit. Increasing access to land and credit will enable women to increase their income or improve their employment conditions. Baseline Value: TBD</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION</p> <p>Data Collection Method: A census of all community members will be performed to identify the total number of women community members. Project staff will monitor participation of women in activities intended to increase access to productive resources such as community meetings with investors and negotiations with investors over access to community land. Project staff will also review contract documents to determine if the benefits of contracts with investors benefit the community as a whole, including women members of the community.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Field project records. Project records.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Project field teams will routinely collect data on participation at every project supported event, training, workshop, or practical field demonstration. Project supported community associations will report on membership and participation semi-annually.</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Field based regional coordinators</p>

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Potential to inadvertently double-count project participants</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Project team will use activity participant forms to identify individual participants and avoid double-counting.</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: TBD</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: Data from participant activity forms will be used to calculate the proportion of participants who are women.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular by community, region. To supply USAID with the data needed to calculate this indicator nationwide, the raw numbers (i.e., the numerator and the denominator) will also be supplied.</p> <p>Review of Data: The M&E Specialist will review data submitted by regional teams and conduct routine verification site visits.</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Data will be reported quarterly.</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts.</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	5%		
2014/15	15%		
2015/16	20%		
2016/17	25%		
2017/18	30%		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

<div>LAND</div> <div>Performance Indicator Reference Sheet</div>
<p>Program Area: Gender equality to address land tenure security</p> <p>Indicator G.2: Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local level</p>
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Precise Definition(s): LAND will measure the number of laws, etc. that specifically address <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> obstacles women's ability to acquire, own, or assert their ownership of land and other property. Laws, policies, and bylaws at all levels of the GOE are eligible for inclusion. If customary practices are addressed by LAND and can be quantified, they are also eligible for inclusion. The operational definition for the USG standard definition shall be the number of new or amended laws where the law or amendment includes a specific gender provision that contains language strengthening gender-based protections.</p> <p>To be counted, the law, policy, or procedure should have as its objective or intent one or more of the following: reducing an aspect of social, economic, or political inequality between women and men, girls, and boys; ensuring that women and men, girls, and boys have equal opportunities to benefit from and contribute to social, political, economic, and cultural development, realize their human rights, or have access to/control over resources necessary to survive and thrive; or preventing gender-related discrimination or compensating for past gender-related discrimination or historical disadvantage. A law, policy, or procedure may be designed to promote or strengthen gender equality at regional, national, sub-national, or community levels, and affect either formal or informal groups or institutions. Examples for this indicator include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws—USG assistance for civil society to draft and advocate for passage of a law eliminating a barrier to women's effective political participation. • Policies—USG support for adoption of a comprehensive policy on sexual harassment by the local police force. • Procedures—USG assistance for host government agency implementation of procedures for gender-sensitive survey design and data collection. <p>Numerator: Number (count) of relevant laws, policies, and procedures developed or implemented with USG assistance during the reporting period. Operating units may count a law, policy, or procedure only once in each stage of development or implementation; operating units may not report on the same law, policy, or procedure across multiple reporting periods unless it has advanced to the next stage (e.g., law drafted in one reporting period and proposed in the following period).</p> <p>This is a long-term indicator. This is a USG standard indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Laws, etc. [Number of]</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Phase of development [Drafted, proposed, adopted]</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Information generated by this indicator will be used to track and report on output-level achievements linked to broader outcomes of gender equality/women's empowerment. The indicator will partially capture LAND's influence on the Ethiopian policy environment, as well as capturing foundational goals of increased rights and equity for women in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Baseline Value: 0</p>
<p>PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION</p> <p>Data Collection Method: For a law, etc. that is of interest to LAND, a policy development tracking worksheet will be employed to record key information and facilitate recordkeeping. Planned policies, plans, strategies, and other support will be outlined in work plans and internal documentation with expected timeframes for completion. Data will be collected by the LAND team from the government gazette, and LAND will use the milestone tracking approach to assess and report on the status of the policy, plan, or strategy at significant steps in the development, adoption, and implementation process.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): LAND Policy Tracking Worksheet, informed by government gazette</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Data acquisition will be an ongoing process. As policy measures are noted/reported by the GOE and field partners, appropriate information will be added to the worksheet.</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Staff time only</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Gender Specialist, LAND Lawyer</p>

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Precision, Reliability: The operational definition of “promote gender equity” is difficult to formalize.</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Project leadership will review legislation being included under this indicator to minimize concerns. LAND will carry out informal internal reviews, and will cooperate with USAID evaluations, to better understand theoretically beneficial legislation. LAND’s M&E Specialist will conduct periodic reviews of this indicator to improve the methodological consistency of the term “promote gender equity.”</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: A methodology may be counted <i>once</i> for each of the three above-defined milestones (proposed, adopted, implemented) that it reaches, regardless of whether these milestones are reached in the same, consecutive, or non-consecutive reporting periods. For example, if a policy measure is proposed and adopted in Q1, it may be counted under each disaggregate in Q1. If it is proposed in Q1 and adopted in Q4, it should be counted as proposed only in Q1 and adopted only in Q4. Each indicator should only be counted <i>one time per disaggregate</i> even if that phase continues on into a new reporting period.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: The indicator table below should include the number of policy measures of interest to LAND drafted and adopted in each reporting period. Because of diminished reliability and more difficult monitoring, measures “revised” will be tracked for evaluation and adaptive management purposes but will not be reported. A graphical demonstration (Gantt chart requested) should accompany this indicator to summarize and explain the development of each individual methodology. For policy measures “presented,” dates of one or more stakeholder consultations should also be appended.</p> <p>Review of Data: LAND will collect supplemental information drawn from legislative proceedings, GOE policy memos, official decrees, published laws and regulations, draft strategy plans, signed agreements, and advocacy groups’ reports and communications for the purpose of verification. Returning to the source documents will permit LAND to demonstrate accuracy of data, provide clarity and scope of the policy measures under evaluation, and facilitate evaluation.</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Progress against indicator targets should be measured as the number of policy steps declared “presented” and be included in quarterly reports.</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts.</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	—		
2014/15	2		
2015/16	2		
2016/17	3		
2017/18	3		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

LAND Performance Indicator Reference Sheet			
Program Area: Gender equality to address land tenure security			
Indicator G.3: Proportion of women attending degree and certification programs in land tenure and property rights			
DESCRIPTION			
<p>Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the proportion of women who participate in various degree and certification programs under both Components 2 and 3. The indicator expresses the number of women attending certification programs (including faculty training under Component 3 and professional training under Component 2) as a proportion of the total number of trainees/students/candidates. "Attending" is defined as appropriate to each individual training or certification program (see for example, the operational definition furnished under Indicator 2.1). This is an output indicator.</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Percentage</p> <p>Disaggregated by: Component 2 Activities, Component 3 Activities</p> <p>Justification & Management Utility: Promoting a more proportional hiring of women in land certification and administration roles is challenging due to the possibility that qualified female candidates for these positions may not exist. This indicator measures the extent to which LAND has laid the groundwork for proportional representation in the future by training female professionals both in faculty/teaching roles (Component 3) and as land tenure professionals (Component 2).</p> <p>Baseline Value: 9%</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
<p>Data Collection Method: LAND activity reports and reports from partner universities will be used to calculate the percentage of women participating in the various training programs.</p> <p>Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: USAID will be presented with indicator data through quarterly and annual reports. Raw data and data for verification/clarification will be made available.</p> <p>Data Source(s): Community association/enterprise/cooperative membership and active participation records, supplemented by field team verification reports.</p> <p>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Quarterly</p> <p>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Low</p> <p>Responsible Individual(s) at the Project: Field-based Regional Coordinators</p>			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
<p>Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: August 2014</p> <p>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): N/A</p> <p>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A</p> <p>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: August 2015</p> <p>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: See section on DQA above</p>			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
<p>Data Analysis: Data on trainees is used to calculate the total number of trainees (denominator) and the number of females (numerator). Due to the difference in the scales of trainee numbers in Component 2 and 3 (i.e., the number of trainees in Component 2 is anticipated to be significantly larger), these two components will be reported separately.</p> <p>Presentation of Data: Tabular, including numerator, denominator, and percentage, for both Component 2 and Component 3</p> <p>Review of Data: Quarterly, by M&E Specialist</p> <p>Reporting of Data: Data will be reported quarterly.</p>			
OTHER NOTES			
<p>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</p> <p>Other Notes: The table below contains annual targets and annual actual results. These are not cumulative counts.</p>			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2013/14	5%		
2014/15	10%		
2015/16	20%		
2016/17	0		
2017/18	0		
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: January 10, 2014			

ANNEX C. DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Objective:	
Area:	
Element:	
Title of Performance Indicator:	
Is this a Standard or Custom Indicator? If standard make sure the title matches the title in the Indicator Handbooks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Custom
Data Source(s): ³	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementing partner reports <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Be Specific)
LAND Control over Data:	<input type="checkbox"/> High (LAND is source and/or funds data collection) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (data coming from another source) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (Data are from a secondary source)
Who Provided the Data (partner or ARD)	
Year or Period for Which the Data Are Being Reported	
Data Assessment methodology	Describe in detail and attach to the checklist**
Date(s) of Assessment:	
Assessment Team Members:	
For Office Use Only	
COP Approval X _____ M&E Specialist Approval X _____	

³ Information can be copied from the PIRS

CATEGORY	YES	NO	COMMENTS
VALIDITY: Data should be clear and adequately represent the intended result			
Does the information collected measure what it's supposed to measure? (e.g., a valid measure of overall nutrition is healthy variation in diet; age is not a valid measure for overall health.)			
Do results collected fall within the plausible range?			
Is there reasonable assurance that the data collection methods used do not produce systematically biased data (e.g. consistently over or under counting)?			
Are sound research methods being used to collect the data?			
RELIABILITY: Data should reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis over time			
When the same data collection is used to measure/observe the same thing multiple times, is the same result produced each time? (e.g., a ruler used over and over always indicates the same length for an inch).			
Are data collection and analysis methods documented in writing and being used to ensure the same procedures are followed each time?			
TIMELINESS: Data should be available at a useful frequency, should be current, and should be timely enough to influence management decision making			
Are data available frequently enough to inform program management decisions?			
Are the data reported the most current practically available?			
Are the data reported as soon as possible after collection?			
PRECISION: Data have a sufficient level of detail to permit management decision making; e.g., the margin of error is less than the anticipated change			
Is the margin of error less than the expected change being measured (e.g. if the change is only 2% expected and the margin of error in a survey used to collect the data is +/- 5% then the tool is not precise enough to detect the change)			
Has the margin of error been reported along with the data? (only applicable to results obtained through statistical sample)			
INTEGRITY: data collected should have safeguards to minimize the risk of transcription errors or data manipulation			
Are procedures or safeguards in place to minimize data transcription errors			
Is there independence in key data collection, management, and assessment procedures			
Are mechanisms in place to prevent unauthorized changes to the data?			
IF NO RELEVANT DATA WERE AVAILABLE	COMMENTS		

SUMMARY
Based on the assessment relative to the five standards, what is the overall conclusion regarding the quality of the data?
Significance of limitations (if any)?
Actions needed to address limitations prior to the next DQA

IF NO DATA ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE INDICATOR	COMMENTS
If no recent relevant data are available for this indicator, why not?	
What concrete actions are now being taken to collect and report these data as soon as possible?	
When will data be reported?	

1. DQ assessor should make sure that they understand the precise definition of the indicator. Please address any issues of ambiguity before the DQA is conducted.
2. Individual(s) conducting the DQA should describe in detail the methodology that will be used to conduct the DQA. This is required for each indicator. This information should be approved before the DQA is conducted.
3. DQ assessor should have a copy of the methodology for data collection in hand before assessing the indicator. This information should be in the PMP file for each indicator. Each indicator should have a written description of how the data being assessed is collected.
4. Each implementing partner should have a copy of the method of data collection in their files and documented evidence that they are collecting the data according to the methodology.
5. Assessor should record the names and titles of all individuals involved in the assessment.
6. Does the PLGP have documented evidence that we have verified the data that has been reported to USAID? Project must provide USAID with documents (process/person conducting the verification/field visit dates/persons met/activities visited, etc.) which demonstrate that they have verified the data that was reported to USAID. Note: Verification by the partners should be an ongoing process.
7. The DQA assessor should be able to review the implementing partner files/records against the methodology for data collection laid out in the PMP. Any data quality concerns should be documented.
8. The assessor should verify the partner data at the field level using the PMP methodology. Any data quality concerns should be documented.
9. Storage of data is critical to this process. The assessor should document any and all weakness in the files/record keeping associated with the indicator being reviewed.
10. The DQA should include a summary of all weaknesses found; the significance of the weaknesses and recommendations for addressing the findings. A plan of action for addressing the weaknesses should be made as well as a follow-up date for reassessment.

USAID/Ethiopia
Entoto Street
PO Box 1014
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: +251 11 130 6002
Fax: +251 11 124 2438
<http://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia>